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VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1872. NO. 161.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Senate Yesterday

Some Important Bills Passed.

Dispatch from Mr. W. H. Kemble.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 15, 1872

SENATE.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the Constitutional Convention bill, with the information that the House refused to concur in the Senate amendments.

Mr. Strang moved to postpone till Tuesday, giving notice that he had another proposition to offer. Agreed to.

Voting on Stock of Incorporated Companies.

Mr. Nagle introduced a bill giving every share of stock in incorporated companies one vote, any increase of shares to be divided *pro rata* among the stockholders. Passed.

An Inquiry as to Foreign Railway Corporations.

Mr. Wallace introduced a resolution reciting the allegations that certain foreign railway companies have purchased, leased or are operating lines in the Commonwealth without authority of law, and without the payment of taxes due and payable by our laws, and authorizing the Auditor General and State Treasurer to examine the facts, to take steps to protect the interests of Pennsylvania, and report to this Legislature. Adopted.

The Governor's nomination for Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital was unanimously confirmed.

Protection of Sheep.

Mr. Graham introduced a bill for the protection of sheep and taxing dogs in Harrison township, Allegheny county. Passed.

The bill making railroad companies liable for payment to the purchaser of the unused portion of a ticket purchased with the *bona fide* intention of traveling the whole distance upon the same, was passed.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

Dispatch From Mr. W. H. Kemble

The Chairman of the Evans Committee has received the following dispatch:

PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1872.

To Hon. James L. Graham, Chairman of Evans Committee:

In the New York *Sun* this morning appears a letter dated Harrisburg, March 11th, signed "Justice." In this letter the entire amount of money received by Evans is accounted for by charging it to a few individuals by name, among them myself. It seems to me that the writer of the letter should be brought before your Committee at once. He has made grave charges, and professes to give just the information your Committee was appointed to obtain. As one of those named, I feel an especial interest in knowing who he is, and having him placed on the witness stand. Having already been before your Committee and stated under oath that I knew nothing of the disposition of this money, it is quite unnecessary for me to repeat that so far as these charges refer to myself, they are without a vestige of foundation or truth. [Signed]

W. H. KEMBLE.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Fish's Answer to Gladstone.

LONDON, March 15.—Copies of the reply of Secretary Fish to Earl Granville's note were communicated to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs yesterday, and to Minister Gladstone last evening. The reply of the American Government, though friendly, is firm and unyielding, and calls upon England to submit to the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration the question as to whether the claims for consequential damages shall be admitted and discussed by that Board.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil sailed from Lisbon for Rio Janeiro on Wednesday.

Trial of Marshal Bazaine—The French War Budget.

PARIS, March 15.—The trial of Marshal Bazaine for the capitulation of Metz is expected. He can only be tried by his peers, and there is some difficulty in assembling a court-martial which is competent, as nearly all the Marshals of France, of whom the court must be composed, were themselves concerned in same capitulation or surrender during the late war.

The Assembly to-day discussed the budget. Thiers made a speech defending the estimates of the War Department. He insisted that they could not be reduced. It was necessary to replace material of war, fortify the frontier, repair fortifications and create a real army. It is rumored that General Cissey, Minister of War, will ask for a credit of 200,000,000 francs for building new forts around Paris and for fortifications on the frontier, particularly at Longwy and Belfort. The Prussians are actively extending the fortifications of Metz and Strasburg.

Anxiety Concerning Mr. Fish's Reply to Granville's Note.

LONDON, March 15.—In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Disraeli alluded to the public anxiety to know the nature of the American reply to Earl Granville's note, and again asked the government if it could be laid before the House. Mr. Gladstone replied that a Cabinet meeting was to be held to-morrow, at which the answer of Secretary Fish would be considered. After that moment he would report on the subject, but it was impossible to do so now. Mr. Horseman gave notice that in case of further negotiations with the Government of the United States, he should ask Her Majesty's Government that nothing be accepted as final until sanctioned by Parliament.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, March 15.—Earl Granville announced in the House of Lords to-night, that he had received official notice from the French cabinet of the abrogation of the commercial treaty.

The Fenians are making preparations for grand demonstrations throughout Ireland in favor of amnesty on St. Patrick's day.

PARIS, March 15.—The commission of parliaus has rejected the appeals of Fedel, Questil and Grimal, murderers of hostages under the Commune.

A grand dinner was given at Italian legation yesterday. Minister Washburne and the principal representatives of European powers were present.

The taking of the census of France will begin on the first of May.

ROME, March 15.—It is thought that Dercuz Minister of Public Works, Corrinth, Minister of Instruction, and Costogroti, Minister of Commerce, will soon resign. The funeral of Mazini took place yesterday and was attended by large crowds.

BERLIN, March 15.—The upper house of the Prussian Diet has passed the annual budget. It shows a surplus of 14,500,000 thalers and makes 44,000,000 applicable to the reduction of the public debt.

VIENNA, March 15.—An Imperial decree has been issued dissolving the diet of Bohemia and ordering elections immediately for the new diet, which is convoked for the 24th of April.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 15.—The steamer Palmyra has arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, March 15.—Consols, money, 92½; account, 92⅝. American bonds—5-20s, '62, 91½; do '65, 90½; do '67, 90½; 10-40s, 89¼.

PARIS, March 15.—Rentes 56f 32c. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 2,500,000f.

LIVERPOOL, March 15.—Cotton steady; middling Uplands 12d., Orleans 12½d. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 10s 5d; red winter wheat 10s 6d. Flour 22s 6d. Corn 37s 6d. Peas 40s.

New Railroad Shops at Fort Wayne—Railroad Employee Killed—Accident to C. C. Colin.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 15, 1872.

The City Council have granted twenty acres of the City Park to the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad, on condition that the principal shops of the road be built thereon. The above company have made an arrangement with the Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Railroad by which the latter will erect shops that will cost forty thousand dollars, and work will commence as soon as the weather permits.

A freight conductor, named Connors, fell between the cars when attempting to couple them at Warsaw, Ind., last night, and was instantly killed by being cut in two.

Charles Carleton Coffin, of the Boston *Journal*, was billed to lecture here last night, but on account of receiving serious injuries on his head by jumping from a train, was obliged to postpone it. He will also be compelled to cancel all western engagements, and will return home as soon as able to travel.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Mary Middleton Rutledge, a grand daughter of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, died at Nashville yesterday.

The special relief bureau at Chicago will be closed to-day to new applicants.

The Illinois Republican Convention has been called to meet at Springfield on the 22d of May, the basis of representation is one delegate for every 400 votes and one for every fraction of 50.

Yesterday, at Leavenworth, Kansas, Mrs. Anna C. Ruth, charged with being accessory before the fact in the murder of her husband Isaac M. Ruth, by Dr. John J. Medlicott, was brought before Judge Bassett on a *habeas corpus*. The Prosecuting Attorney announced that since the decision of the Supreme Court against the admissibility of the Ruth letter, written on the evening of his death, as evidence, her conviction under present developments of facts was impossible, and he did not desire to retain her in custody any longer. She was therefore discharged.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. TRUMBULL rose to a personal explanation, and sent to the desk to be read an extract from a Washington letter in the *Republican Banner*, published in Hastings, Mich., charging that that Senator [Trumbull] had illegally pocketed a $10,000 fee in the McArdle case in the Supreme Court, having been employed to represent the United States by President Johnson, and charging further that his vote on the impeachment trial was influenced by this fee, and calling for an investigation into the matter by the Senate.

Mr. TRUMBULL then said that during seventeen years' service in the Senate he had not before made a personal explanation, although he had often been misrepresented and calumniated. He denounced the charge as malicious and preposterous. He produced letters showing that he was employed, not by Johnson, but by Secretary Stanton and General Grant, two months before the articles of impeachment against Johnson were prepared, and that his fee was fixed by Secretary Stanton. He argued that his employment in the matter was perfectly legal. He charged that the letter was written by a man in the employ of the Government, and intimated that the charge had been made for the purpose of injuring him because he was hostile to the influence by which the man was kept in office. He also referred to a resolution offered by Mr. Chandler some time ago for an inquiry whether any Senator had taken a fee from the United States contrary to law, and said that when the authors of those slanders discovered that he had been employed by Grant, instead of Johnson, they would not ask again for an investigation, but like a snake crawled to their dens.

Mr. CHANDLER replied. He denied that he had ever thought that Mr. Trumbull had been employed by Johnson, and said that his object was to ascertain whether the Senator had violated the law. He still believed that he had done so, and as to Trumbull's personal allusion to him, he hurled back the slime upon its slimy course.

The VICE PRESIDENT called Mr. Chandler to order.

Mr. CHANDLER apologized to the Senate.

The unfinished business, the tariff bill, was then taken up, and Mr. SHERMAN addressed the Senate as follows:

In opening the debate on this bill, it will perhaps be most agreeable to the Senate that I state the facts as to our financial condition that enable us, for the sixth time since the close of the war, largely to reduce the taxes imposed on the people of the United States; and I also state the general principles upon which the reductions of taxes proposed are based. The details as to specific taxes I could reserve for my remarks far hereafter, and will be more properly stated from time to time as the bill passes Congress. The taxes already repealed yielded $293,000,000. Our revenues still largely exceed our expenditures. We are instituting by several causes in containing to repeal taxes. The taxes that remain yield largely more than the same taxes in former years, and more than was estimated by the most sanguine person. The production of the country was largely increased, and almost every department has been actively and busily employed. The consumption of our people, which under our system of taxation is chiefly the basis of taxation, has by the prosperity of our industry been largely increased. At the same time the national expenditures are diminishing. Our financial condition is improving in every particular; we are slowly but surely, without contraction of expansion, by increasing the use of paper money, approaching the specie standard. The interest on our debt is daily diminishing by the payment of the public debt and the reduction of the rate of interest on that which remains. All these favorable circumstances enable us to approach a further reduction of taxes with more system and information than formerly, and I trust with a sincere desire to make the reduction in such a way as to yield the largest possible relief to our people.

The only questions are, how much and what taxes ought to be repealed? Let me first state how much the country can honestly collect. To the United States, with the view to propose such amendments to the bill of the House of Representatives repealing certain taxes now pending in the Senate as will simplify, revise and reduce both internal taxes and duties on imported goods now in force, and so that the aggregate of such taxes shall not exceed the sum required to execute the laws relative to the public debt, and to pay the current expenditures of the government administered with the strictest economy, and at the same time taxes may be so districted as to impose the least possible burden upon the people.

In obedience to this instruction the Committee on Finance during the recess did examine in detail the different taxes imposed by our revenue laws, and agreed upon amendments to both the tariff and internal revenue laws; but in reporting to the Senate that action he had no consulted the other of the Senate over revenue bills. The powers of the two houses over revenue bills are equal, by section 7, clause first, of the Constitution of the United States, as follows: "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills. This provision has often been a subject of controversy between the two houses. We had three bills of the House with the question of power to propose amendments to either of them. It was clear that if the House proposed to repeal or modify certain taxes, the Senate could propose instead to repeal or modify other taxes. But as the taxes proposed for repeal by the House were customs duties, the question arose whether we could as amendments propose the repeal of internal taxes. The parliamentary law as well as practice heretofore settled the question in the affirmative. The taxes are germane to each other; they are both bills for raising revenue. The distinction is only as to the subjects and mode of taxation. The House has itself repeatedly connected the two in one bill, and not wholly so in the act passed two years ago. The modification of one bill is a modification of the other. The logic of the subject therefore compels us to consider the whole revenue when proposing to reduce either form of taxes. Still, to avoid all possible dispute, the Committee on Finance thought it advisable while considering the whole subject of taxation, to confine their amendments to one bill rather than to three. The amount of customs revenue proposed for repeal by the House substantially conforms to the amount proposed by the Senate. The House will no doubt in due time pass a bill to reduce internal taxes, when the Senate can propose its amendments. In debate, however, we must therefore consider how much revenue we can dispense with, and what taxes ought to be repealed or modified.

Since the close of the war it was the highest public policy to maintain our revenue largely in excess of our expenditures, for a large surplus revenue was not only useful to pay the indebtedness of the war, of great importance in re-establishing our public credit, in improving our currency, and in reducing the rate of interest. But the time has now arrived when we can safely reduce our revenues to barely equal to pay the expenses of the government economically administered, the interest of the public debt, and such additional sum as it may seem to be good policy to apply on the principal. The expenditures during the last fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1871, for the current fiscal year, partly estimated, is $290,405,392; for the next fiscal year estimated at $275,773. These sums exclude the sinking fund and all payments on the principal of the debt. The net receipts of the government during the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, were $383,323,944; for the current fiscal year estimated at $359,998,000. The actual surplus revenue for the year ending June 30, 1871, was $91,146,776; for the current fiscal year partly estimated, $71,794,997; for the next fiscal year estimated, $85,984,226.

The question arises, how far the estimates of expenditure will be increased by additional appropriations by Congress. It is not probable that any material change will be made in the aggregate appropriations for the current fiscal year, while our current receipts are largely in excess of the estimates. This is caused to some extent by the importation of goods in place of duty-paid goods destroyed by fire at Chicago. The estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury contemplates a reduction of expenditures for the next fiscal year as compared with this year of over twenty millions of dollars, or as compared with last year, over nineteen millions; but this is supplemented mainly by the estimate from the estimates of premium paid on bonds and premium received on gold, which balance each other. The estimates are based upon appropriations required by the existing laws. They can be and ought to be diminished in several particulars without injury to public service. The abolition of the franking privilege, the reduction of public printing, the reduction of the internal revenue service, close auditing of the pension list, a careful limitation of appropriations for public buildings, and a general cutting off of expenditures that the war would enable us to repeal other taxes without injury to the public service.

On the other hand, the wants of a great and growing country like ours, exercising new powers, are increasing daily its limits, and into far distant countries, where civilization is more and more influenced by commerce—with us all these compel a gradual increase of just and proper expenditure. Such an increase does not indicate extravagance, but it indicates growth, health and strength. There is another cause of a nominal increase of expenditure which operates slowly and silently; but as surely as the march of invention and civilization. It is the changing of the purchasable power of money. Since the close of the war we were paying interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent., now we can readily borrow at five per cent., and are now negotiating for a still lower rate. Our currency approximates to the specie standard, and the Government is strong enough to resume specie payments at any moment, time being only a question of domestic policy, as it affects debtor and creditor, producer and consumer. The banking system is so generally distributed that it furnishes an uniform currency, and only awaits the mandate of the Government to maintain it at par with gold and silver. We can easily pay off the national debt in thirty years, and yet at each Congress repeal and reduce the taxes.

The committee on finance conclude that fifty millions, including the sinking fund provided by law, should be applied to the reduction of the debt, and that this sum, added to $273,025,773, or the sum of $323,025,773, should be the basis of our revenue reduction. The customs receipts since 1867 show an annual increase of over ten millions of dollars, and yet during that period duties were repealed which yielded twenty millions per annum. It is apparent customs duties for the current year will largely exceed last year, and there is no apparent reason that the increase should not continue during the next fiscal year. The receipts from customs on the 1st of July, 1871, to the 1st of March, 1872, are $146,121,000. At the same date the receipts of the fiscal year will aggregate $226,961,000, or twenty millions in excess of the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The internal revenue for the next fiscal year is estimated at $119,560,000, viz.: spirits, $50,000,000; tobacco, $16,000,000; fermented liquor, $5,500,000; banks and bankers, $5,000,000; gas $3,000,000; adhesive stamps, $16,000,000; penalties $500,000; other articles, $300,000. This don't include the residue of the income tax for 1872, which will make good the Secretary's estimate of $124,560,000. The proceeds of the sale of public lands, etc., are estimated at $2,000,000, making the aggregate of receipts for the year in excess of the Secretary of the Treasury's estimate, and $100,000,000 in excess of the estimated expenditures. Applying $50,000,000 to the reduction of the public debt, there is still a surplus of $50,000,000, which should be the extent of our revenue reduction at this session.

The fear that high duties would lessen our foreign commerce is cast by its steady growth. The imports in 1869 were $414,256,243; in 1870 they were $459,678,665; in 1871 they were $518,790,518. The exports in 1869 were $413,961,115, in 1870 were $499,092,174; in 1871 were $562,518,651. The increase of internal commerce is much greater than foreign, and is now estimated at $4,000,000,000.

The falling off in our merchant marine on the ocean is caused by the substitution of foreign iron ships for our wooden vessels, and for internal commerce the railroads have largely superseded the use of water navigation. If foreign built vessels were admitted to American registry both for internal and external commerce at a reasonable rate of duty, this would not only encourage the building of American iron ships, but would secure a healthy competition in our internal and coasting trade, now absolutely protected by our navigation laws. If the wisdom of our protective policy is to be tested by experience, I insist that it has been proved a wise policy by the actual condition of our country. No doubt changes are demanded by improving the condition of our finances. Taxes must be reduced with the wants of the public service; but every industry called into existence by our policy, every laborer, every capitalist, every city, village and hamlet and community of farmers, laborers or shopkeepers, whose industry is employed by reason of your policy, may demand that changes be made with careful reference to the industry, capital and skill employed in the development of our policy. In making a reduction of the revenue it should be done to give the greatest possible relief and give the least injury to any industrial enterprise.

It has been conceded that internal taxes should first be repealed. The worst of those taxes have been repealed, but there still remain special taxes which make it necessary to keep revenue officers in every county in the United States. These special taxes are on wholesale and retail dealers in spirits, tobacco and beer, on banks and bankers and gas. Many of the stamp taxes are imposed on the production of matches, medicines and the like. Others are on the sale of property and on commercial paper, which all involve the employment of a multitude of agents for the sale of stamps. While productive they are annoying, expensive of collection and easily evaded. If the special taxes on spirits, tobacco and beer can be consolidated with the tax now levied on the manufacture of these articles at the distillery, brewery and manufactory, and the special tax on gas and bankers is repealed, we can dispense with the vast army of revenue officers, and concentrate the attention and surveillance of the internal revenue officers to the places where whisky, tobacco and beer are made. If we can dispense with the stamp taxes, the whole system of internal taxes will disappear except such taxes on whisky, tobacco and beer, which, by common consent of both producer and consumer, are recognized as proper objects of taxation. The taxes on circulation and deposits of national banks do not enter into our internal revenue system, but are rather regarded as a fund from which to pay the expense of printing the notes and maintaining the system. The excess collected from this tax over these expenses may properly be regarded as returning a bonus for a franchise. This tax is collected directly by the Treasurer of the United States, and should be retained. It is deemed best to retain this tax as against other banks and bankers, it may be collected in the same way and by the aid of bank examiners.

In advance of a definative measure dealing with internal revenue, I am prepared to say, without committing any one else, that we can and ought now to repeal all internal taxes except on whisky, tobacco and beer, and to consolidate and simplify them. The income tax expires with the collection of the tax of 1871, which, on personal incomes, is assessed during this month. Experience will convince the body of our people that a system of national taxes which rests the whole burden of taxation on consumption, and not one cent on property or income is grossly unjust, while the expenses of the National Government are largely caused by the protection of property. It is but right to require property to contribute to their payment.

It will not do to say that each person consumes in proportion to his means. This is not true. Perhaps one must see that the consumption of the rich does not bear the same relation to the consumption of the poor as the income of one does to the wages of the other. As wealth accumulates, this injustice in the fundamental basis of our system will be felt and forced upon the attention of Congress. Then an income tax carefully adjusted, with proper discrimination between income from property and income from personal service, and freed from espionage. Our present law will remain a part of our system. If these changes in our internal revenue laws are made, we can repeal taxes $81,500,000, or from $126,000,000 to $94,500,000; but this reduction of taxes will be accompanied by the reduction of our expenditures of not less than $2,500,000; and if the new regulation as to the whisky tax should prove practicable, there will be a much greater reduction. This will leave us a net loss of revenue of $29,000,000, and with a margin of $21,000,000 for the reduction of tariff duties.

Upon what articles and upon what principal shall this reduction be made? The Committee on Finance gives positive propose to repeal the duties on coal and salt—articles largely produced in this country, and on tea and and coffee, which are produced in no part of the country. The aggregate duties collected on these articles were: On coal $538,525; salt, $1,933,333; tea, $8,322,994; coffee, $10,969,098; in all, $21,006,055, or just the amount we are able to repeal. Why single out these articles for special consideration? The whole quantity imported last year was 31,195,000 tons, the amount of anthracite and bituminous produced in this country last year is estimated at 15,000,000 tons, and of anthracite at 19,000,000 tons, or an aggregate of 34,000,000 tons, so that the imported coal is less than one and a half per cent. of that consumed. The whole benefit of this repeal will inure to Nova Scotia, and not to any part of our country. The cost of production of domestic coal will be to raise the price of foreign coal for the benefit of Nova Scotia mine and land owners, or more especially for the benefit of American speculation in Nova Scotia. It will not appreciably diminish the cost of consumers. To the precise extent that repeal increases the importation of foreign coal it will diminish the demand for our own. Finding our vast market open and free to them, they will force the production in Nova Scotia, and divide the profits between their land owners. Our industry will be diminished to the same extent that foreign coal is increased. Again, free coal will have the same effect on the reciprocity treaty had in Canada. It will give them the benefit of our markets without the burden of our taxes on home producers. It will make the annexation of those kindred countries impossible. Again, it is a gross injustice to the miners, but to our ship owners. By the settled policy of our navigation laws no foreign vessel can carry our coal from Philadelphia to Boston, but they can from Nova Scotia to Boston. It is said that a foreign vessel can carry cheaper than ours. Thus you discriminate in favor of Nova Scotia mine owners and ship owners, as compared in the cheapest vessels in the world, while our miners must ship in an American vessel. Without repeal of your navigation laws before you can make coal free. The same vessel that carries coal from Nova Scotia to Boston cannot carry domestic coal there, and yet Boston at the same moment insists upon the navigation laws and upon the repeal of the duty on coals. Again, so far as the duty on coal is concerned, it is only claimed that it may slightly reduce the cost of coal consumed in Washington and New York. It cannot affect the price elsewhere, for without a duty the foreign coal will be used only at Boston, or west of New York. Now, New England has the benefit of our navigation laws and our duties protecting their industries. Coal is largely the product of the miner as much as cloth is of the manufacturer. How can you convince the miner that he should not have the benefit on coal when you demand it on cloth?

So with salt. Salt is largely produced in this country. It is chiefly a product of interior sections where the manufacturing industry does not exist. The chief sources of supply are at Syracuse, N. Y.; at Saginaw, Mich., and at Pomeroy, Ohio. It employs 3,000 laborers and 4,000 tons of capital. It is an absolute necessity of life. This industry must be maintained to keep up our foreign supply would be imperilled by any material time. The domestic supply is ample and the product is cheap. It is sold in every drug-store market at less than one cent per pound. Our fishermen, who must compete with foreigners, have their salt in effect duty free, for they are paid a drawback of duty on all salt used in the fish they product, and the production, transportation and use represents labor. Every part of it is labor. The raw brine costs nothing but labor; purifying it is labor as to cost of salt. If labor is to be protected, why should the labor producing salt be excepted. There is now a duty on salt of fifteen cents per hundred pounds, or less than one fifth of one cent per pound. If all textile fabrics must be protected, why not salt? If the duty on salt is removed, it will be a benefit of little cost and absolute certainty. If you look to protection to labor, what duty gives protection more properly than the duty on salt? The duty on salt does add to the cost of the article on the seacost, but does not affect the price in the West. But if duties are to be levied only on articles the manufacture of the East, how long will they stand it? The revision of the tariff must be conducted in part. Free coal and free salt mean free iron and free woolens. Whether we regard the duty on coal and salt as a revenue duty or protective duty, they ought not to be entirely repealed, and therefore the House bills ought not to pass.

As to the duties on tea and coffee, their repeal is simply a question of revenue. The duties on some of these duties in some degree cheapens the daily meals of nearly every family. The House of Representatives has already taken the responsibility of free free by twice passing bills for that purpose, but the impression that this is done we must postpone for the present all other reductions of duty.

I now come briefly to consider the measure proposed by the Committee on Finance. Instead of repealing entirely the duties on coal, salt, tea and coffee, we propose a large reduction on coal, and, since the duties on lumber, rice, lead and other articles, the raw products of industry, on which the present duties are excessive. We largely add to the free list, and propose a reduction of ten per cent. of the duties on most articles now dutiable. The reduction proposed is $22,567,353, but we may fairly anticipate a lessening of the expenses and such increase of importation as will reduce the loss to the revenue to $21,000,000.

Mr. SHERMAN discussed the general principles of protection and free trade, claiming that the former should be maintained as the essential foundation of our national prosperity, and closed by stating that the Committee on Finance was of opinion that now, when so many taxes were repealed, there ought to be a general reduction of duties on textile and metallic fabrics, and that this reduction should be at the rate of ten per cent., which is about the rate of the aggregate of the reduction of tariff duties. We expect to encounter the opposition of those who favor the maintenance of the highest duties on foreign competing fabrics, and those who would arbitrarily distribute our industry by a sudden and radical reduction of duties to what they term a free trade standard, and perhaps both classes of opposition will unite in repealing the purely revenue duty on tea and coffee. If this is done we must repeal no other taxes without injury to the public service, and he would then vote for striking out the ratable reduction on textile and metallic fabrics.

Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. SCOFIELD, the Committee of Commerce was directed to inquire into the nature, extent and objects of the South Improvement Company, alleged to be seeking to monopolize the transportation of oil from Pennsylvania to the seaboard.

The St. Croix and Bayfield Railroad bill was taken up. After an hour of speech making the House proceeded to vote on the bill. The amendment requiring American iron to be used in the construction of the road was rejected, 52 to 112. An amendment providing that all lands covered by former grants to the proposed road shall revert to the public domain, and be subject to entry by settlers under the homestead laws, was adopted, 94 to 85. The bill as thus amended was passed, and the title changed so as to read, "An act to restore to the public the lands granted to the United States certain lands granted to the State of Wisconsin," &c.

The House adjourned, the session to-morrow to be for debate only.

A Sewickley Scandal.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Susan Patterson appeared before Alderman McMasters and charged Edward Merriman with attempting to charge Mrs. Patterson. It is alleged that Mrs. Merriman's husband and the defendant are partners in the butchering business, and reside together in Sewickley. Some days ago Mr. Merriman got up at an early hour and called Mr. Patterson, the junior partner, and asked him to go to the shop and open it up for the day. Mr. Patterson complied with the request, but it is alleged that no sooner had he left the house than Merriman entered the room where Mrs. Patterson was in bed and attempted to outrage her. She screamed and thus alarmed Merriman, who left the room. Mrs. Patterson then informed her husband of the conduct of husband's place of business and informed him of his partner's conduct. On the information made yesterday Alderman McMasters caused the arrest of Merriman, who was held to bail for a hearing.

The New Bridge Bill.

An adjourned meeting of the Coal Exchange was held at No. 14 Smithfield street, yesterday, John F. Dravo occupying the chair, and Geo. T. Miller acting as Secretary.

The new bill proposed by the Tripartite Bridge Company, which so alters the provisions of the present State law as to allow a bridge seventy-five feet in height, with a span of six hundred feet, was under consideration. A resolution adhering to the former action in reference to the bill was unanimously adopted.

The following resolution was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we will oppose any change of charter of said bridge, and will insist upon the fullest protection of our rights to an unobstructed highway.

Adjourned.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Personalities in the Senate.

Tilt between Trumbull and Chandler

THE ST. CROIX LAND GRANT WIPED OUT.

Debate on the Tariff Bill.

Mr. Sumner Defines His Position.

His Opposition to Grant Inevitable.

He Will Preside Over the Cincinnati Convention.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1872.

Tilt Between Trumbull and Chandler.

It has been ascertained that Senator Chandler has appointees in the departments here who are engaged in writing all sorts of slanders upon some of his colleagues who do not exactly agree with his method of either conducting a party or carrying on legislation. One of these, named George C. Maynard, and credited to Detroit, now holds the position of Superintendent of the electric department of the Weather Bureau, at a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum. One of his principal duties appears to be to furnish the country press of Michigan with letters from this point, not only parading Chandler's virtues and services, but making wholesale statements upon the character and public acts of independent Republicans. Under date of February 23d a letter of this correspondent appeared in the *Republican Banner*, published at Hastings, Michigan, charging Senator Trumbull with having been retained by Andy Johnson in the McArdle case, and that his vote on impeachment was influenced by the large fee he had received for his services in this case. In the comment made by this correspondent upon Trumbull for his alleged bribery, there was a brazen impudence and boldness in which Chandler took frequent occasion to express in this city whenever the Illinois Senator's name was mentioned, there was a sneer in his manner and spirits one night, in the presence of half a dozen responsible witnesses, when the character of the French arms debate was being discussed, Chandler blustered loudly declaring that Trumbull would not dare to open his mouth in that debate, as he had the document which would ruin him before the country. How much effect this had upon Trumbull can be judged from his manly speech during that wearisome debate, until the administration organ here published the first articles of special attack editorially, Trumbull took no notice of it, but several things having come to his knowledge within the last few days as to who was the real author of Chandler, Trumbull determined to reply to it, and to show to the Senate who among its members was engaged in this despicable business. When he gave notice to-day that it was his intention to make a personal explanation, there was very unusual interest on the part of the Senators, who continued to pay him the closest attention until it had finished. Trumbull first sent up to the desk the Michigan paper containing the letter from Maynard, and after it was read called Chandler to his feet and furnish the information on which this letter was based. To this Chandler replied evasively. Trumbull then proceeded to show that the writer of the letter was one, where he came from, what papers he wrote to, and, most important of all, that he was in the employ of the government, and was employed in a systematic attempt to slander officials of that government. He then sent up to be read a letter from Gen. Grant, then Secretary of War, of authority for him to employ counsel for the government in this most important case. This letter so completely disposed of the charge against Trumbull as to produce almost a dramatic effect. The letter is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 8, 1868.

"SIR: The case of the United States vs. H. McArdle, appealed from the Circuit Court of the Southern district of Mississippi to the Supreme Court of the United States, it is believed, may soon be called up. The Attorney General of the United States having expressed his intention not to appear in the case, this department desires to engage your professional services for that object. Please inform me whether you will accept a fee of $10,000 for your services. I enclose a transcript of the record, together with a copy of the Attorney General's letter of the 31st ult. on the subject to this department, is herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obd't servant,

U. S. GRANT,

"Secretary of War."

Mr. Trumbull commented at length upon the meanness of the business in which Senators were engaged who lent themselves to such practices, and then gave way to Chandler for a defense of his conduct.

Chandler followed in a most violent and abusive harangue, which was more than usually undignified and unbecoming. He presently made up in noise what it lacked in argument. He failed to clear himself from connection with the slander against Trumbull, and went on piling up the agony with which have no more foundation than the original.

Educational.

The Annual Teachers Institute of Allegheny County will meet on Monday, April 1st, at the usual place, the Fourth ward school house, Pittsburgh, at 9½ o'clock a. m. Teachers, directors and friends of education generally are invited to be present. Prof. Lewis R. Monroe, of Boston, Mass., Prof. E. E. White, of Columbus, Ohio; Prof. Loos, of Bethany College, West Virginia; Prof. Harvey, State Commissioner of Education in Ohio, and other prominent educators will be present during the week to give instruction. It is the aim of the County Superintendent and Executive Committee to make this the most practical week in the annual Institutes. Institute ever held in Allegheny county. By order of the Executive Committee.

Successful.

The Weed Sewing Machine, since its advent in the "Family Favorite" style, has achieved a success beyond precedent. Improvements of a beneficial character are constantly added to perfection, which already place it out of reach by its closest competitor. *Do not be persuaded to purchase a machine until you have examined the Weed*, which, if you once examine, you will not feel injured if you buy another. Jno. Bigger & Son, 116 Market street.

Family Favorite.

Weed Sewing Machines in every style and finish *do exactly the same range of work*. No one can buy at *any price* a better machine than that within reach of the means of the poorest. Call at 116 Market street.

Flour, Fish, Salt, &c.

Full line of fish of all kinds at the Checkered Front. Dealers visiting the city will do well to get prices of T. C. Jenkins. Also teas, sugars, syrups and general merchandise.

If you desire rosy cheeks and a complexion fair and free from pimples and blotches, purify your blood by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It has no equal for this purpose. 375

SICK to the truth; be honest; be industrious. Never drink anything but Pier Dannals & Co.'s bottled ale and porter and you are bound to succeed.

Order Your Roast Coffee

From T. C. Jenkins, Pittsburgh.

Just received fifty head fine draft and pit mules. Inquire at D. Arnheim's, 5 Ninth street.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only*—Ten cents per line for each insertion. *No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

The Tariff Bill

Came up for consideration in the Senate to-day, and Messrs. Sherman and Scott opened up the discussion by long speeches on the tariff bill reported. It is the opinion that the Senate will spend about a week on this bill, and that it will ultimately be passed with but few amendments. Inasmuch as the Committee on Ways and Means is now engaged in framing a general tariff bill, which is much more comprehensive than the one reported from the Senate Finance Committee, it is a question of considerable interest here as to how the House would receive the Senate bill in case the latter should be passed before the House Committee is prepared to report. It is the impression that the House would lay the Senate bill upon the table, and then proceed with the report from the Committee on Ways and Means, as the other measure of this character were before it.

Summer to Preside Over the Cincinnati Convention.

It may now be stated that Senator Sumner is to preside over the Cincinnati Convention. In conversation with Senator Wilson to-day, he said that his (Sumner's) continued hostility to the present Administration is inevitable, and that, his health permitting, he expects to make one more speech in the Senate against President Grant, which will at least convince the country that he is honest in his opposition to Grant's re-election, and that he has sufficient evidence of corruption in the administration to warrant his course. Sumner also says that in view of the vast number of private letters he receives from the most prominent and respectable Republicans in Massachusetts, protesting against the third term, and expressing good wishes for the success of the Cincinnati Convention, together with his own convictions, he could not do otherwise than lend his efforts to make the convention a success.

The Evening Sun, of Louisville, which has been taking the American Association dispatches, has suspended publication. It was six weeks old, and the only afternoon paper in the city.

ONCE MORE.

A Case for the County Board—Full Directions How to Find It.

On sundry occasions of late the members of the County Board of Poor Directors has been requested to establish an office in this city or on the South Side, as yet it has not been done. Let us call the attention of the two gentlemen who run the county machine to a case in East Birmingham which deserves special attention, and that *at once*. The facts as related to us by a gentleman of undoubted integrity are just these: For several weeks past a rather respectable looking widow woman, with an infant child, has made her appearance about midnight at a glass manufactory on Nineteenth street in the borough named, and requested permission to remain near one of the furnaces until morning, as she had no home. The child's limbs, the gentleman stated, were perfectly blue with cold, while its little body was but poorly

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1872.

THE Chicago *Tribune* stigmatises the Labor Party "a great fraud." Considering that the *Tribune* is a shining light in the path of the "Liberal" movement, this don't look favorable for a cordial union on Judge Davis, the "Labor" candidate. It is really to be hoped that these people will not get to fighting prematurely among themselves. It might detract something from the interest of the canvass.

THE report of the New York *Sun* that the EVANS per centage was divided between General HARTRANFT, Treasurer MACKEY, late Treasurer KEMBLE, JOHN P. GRADY, S. S. MOON and JOSEPH MCCLURE is one of the poorest inventions of that inventive sheet. The list includes the names of the very gentlemen who have from the first been hottest in pursuit of EVANS, and one is in doubt whether ignorance or malice is most conspicuous in the report.

THE Chicago *Times* is fearful that in the ensuing Presidential campaign the canvass will be prosecuted "on the absolute issues of the war;" holding that unless the Republican party does this there is nothing upon which it can appeal to the country with the smallest possible chance of success. Hence it calls attention to the fact—pretty well remembered by others, we fancy—that seven years have elapsed since the rebel armies disbanded; and expresses a most earnest hope that no attempt will be made to "re-kindle the passions which blazed" during the momentous period in which it held the position of political friend and adviser to JEFF DAVIS and the Southern Confederacy. "Suspicion," says SHAKSPEARE, "always haunts the guilty mind; the thief doth fear each bush an officer;" and the alarm of the *Times* is no more remarkable than the perpetual dread in which bloody-handed MACBETH dwelt of the re-appearance of the air-drawn dagger and the clotted brows of BANQUO. For conscience still makes cowards of men who have done evil.

STATISTICS are generally considered pretty dry reading. A hundred and twenty "Grueli" societies of Switzerland, however, (organizations composed mainly of skilled workmen) have united in a letter to the Swiss Consul General at Washington, requesting him to procure copies in French and German of Mr. YOUNG'S report on immigration, for the libraries of the societies in question. In his communication to Mr. YOUNG, the Consul General states that nowhere has the report *found* more earnest readers than in Switzerland, and he asks that in addition to being furnished with the number called for, he may also be supplied with copies for the various Cantonal and institute libraries of his country; from all of which sources, he says, information of all sorts is constantly and eagerly sought concerning the United States. No class of immigrants are more desirable than the educated and industrious skilled workmen of the sturdy little Republic of Europe, and it is to be hoped that the wishes of the Consul General in this important matter may be gratified without delay.

A RECENT number of the Jacksonville (Florida) *Sentinel* contains an interesting letter written to the son of the late President TYLER by General GEORGE H. THOMAS, shortly before that distinguished officer's death, in which, referring to the proposition, at that time already mooted in certain quarters, of presenting his name for the Presidential nomination by the Republican party in 1872—after stating that under no circumstances should he permit his name to be used at that "or any subsequent date," he suggested that it was a great deal too early to begin to look up candidates for Republican candidate, and said of the President:

"GRANT is still young; has not, as yet, committed any serious mistake, and if he continues steadfast to the principles enunciated in his inaugural, will be entitled to the second term, or at least to the nomination, as an expression of the approbation of the party for his past services."

This frank and hearty tribute to the character and qualities of his former chief effectually disposes of the story, then and since current among the opposition, that GRANT and THOMAS were estranged. Both of these great soldiers throughout the war showed themselves remarkably free from that jealousy which is the curse of little minds, and it is pleasant to know that the BAYARD of the Union army went down to his grave confident in the integrity of the administration and in the firm belief that, in peace as in war, his old comrade in arms had no other aim than the prosperity and advancement of the nation.

WE have before made mention of the fact that the supply of good ores in Great Britain was rapidly giving out; and that, in consequence of the greatly stimulated consumption of first-class ores which the discovery of the Bessemer process of converting iron into steel had brought about, England was even now under the necessity of importing large quantities of these ores from Spain and other countries of continental Europe. It is evident that, in the course of a few years, the United States will constitute the grand center of this important industry, as Great Britain does now. In a paper on the manufacture of Bessemer steel read a few days ago before the Chicago Academy of Sciences, Col. J. F. FOSTER, who has thoroughly mastered the whole subject, asserted that the cardinal fact was demonstrated in the daily product of blast furnaces and converters, that the specular ores of Lake Superior and Missouri, by reason of their richness and purity, and the block coals of some of the Western, or rather central States, in their near approach to charcoal as a reducing agent, were destined to ultimately answer the world's imperative demand for cheap steel; and that before the lapse of half a century the United States would be the center of Bessemer steel manufacture for the whole world. Under a liberal and judicious protective policy there is every prospect that this hopeful prophecy will be fulfilled; but if the free traders shall succeed in throttling the young industries of the country as they propose, the future outlook will be but gloomy, at the best. What nature hath joined together, man should not be permitted to put asunder; and it is therefore to be hoped that Congress, in its contemplated reduction of the burdens of taxation, will resolutely set its face against any attempt to divorce our coal and iron by inviting the pauper products of Great Britain to slide in between them and render their marriage of no avail.

CALIFORNIA FABULOSA.

California has been from the first a land of wonders, and with each successive stage of its development, new aspects of its many sided character are brought to light. Its precious metals, its gigantic trees, its flowers, and the amazing fertility of portions of the land, all these are facts now so familiar as to be commonplace. But it would seem that the real resources of the State and the indications of its future riches and greatness are only beginning to be understood. The editor of the *Democrat*, a German paper published in San Francisco, having lately traveled in the interior of the country, was filled with amazement by what he saw, and in the report of his observations he appears almost overcome by the prospect of wealth and splendor opened up in regions long deemed barren. In the San Joaquin valley he saw mammoth ploughs drawn by four horses engaged in tearing up for seed by fields of many hundred miles in length, by from twenty or forty in breadth. In these great expanses of land every foot is susceptible of cultivation, and will in a few weeks be covered with green waving wheat, a single valley producing grain worth ten millions of dollars. What is said of the valley of San Joaquin, is equally true of the broad valleys of the Yuba and the Sacramento, and indeed of all the upper coast counties as far as Humboldt. The effect of the wet season has been to convert these vast tracts from barrenness to fertility, and to awaken in the inhabitants an enthusiasm for agriculture, or rather for money to be made by agriculture, which seems almost as intense as the enthusiasm which in former years hurried so many thousands of people into the business of gold mining. The *Democrat* editor relates that a friend of his visiting a little settlement near Antioch, found the inhabitants all away on farming business. No. the pastor of the flock was at home, but he was on the point of setting off to look after a farm which he had taken. All the southern counties of the State also, which in ordinary years have only a small area of untillable land, are this season cultivated high up into the mountains. The steppes about Los Angeles, which usually lie waste, are now being cultivated. Fresno, Kern, San Louis, Obispo, and Santa Barbara, are suddenly changed into producing counties, in which hundreds of square miles yield as abundant crops as are obtained in the most fertile districts of the State. As wheat is confidently expected to produce high prices this year, every one is doing his best to take advantage of the moist season. "The whole land," says the editor, "is becoming a great wheat field." In connection with this remarkable development of the agricultural resources of the State, its other economical interests are not forgotten. All know the commercial importance of California wines. Fewer know that the State is in a fair way not only to supply the demand of its people for sugar, but to export the article, and that it already exports wool to the value of six millions of dollars, besides maintaining domestic manufactures. Its silk production is also fast acquiring great importance. A more surprising fact is the statement that California mining interests are gaining an extent and prominence "which leave the time of the first discovery of gold far behind." The overflow of the streams, it seems, "has filled our placers with new wealth, and made very rich discoveries in all corners of the land." "Our production of gold will this year be doubled." Interesting details are given concerning the development of the silver mining interest in the State, and in connection with the railroads complete or in construction, certainly seem to promise that the future of California is to be more wonderful, if that be possible, than its past has been. In old times fabulous would have been the adjective most frequently coupled with the name.

PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE—"UNDER WHICH KING?"

We learn from the telegraphic reports of doings at Washington that the Ways and Means of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate have agreed, as it is said, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury to remove the existing duty of half a cent on the pound from the article of soda ash, which pays into the Treasury something like a million dollars per annum, and this while they continue to favor direct taxation upon the earnings of capital and industry at home, which nothing but a state of war could justify or make endurable, as a means of supply in time of peace.

The reason assigned, as we understand, for this is that the article in question, which is not produced to any considerable extent here, for sale in that form, enters largely as a raw material into many departments of our domestic industry, and ought therefore to be admitted free in order to cheapen it to the manufacturer and the consumer.

If this was to be the certain result, and there were no elements amongst ourselves, out of which a successful competition might be raised and maintained, with the aid of a reasonable duty on the foreign article, there would be some excuse, perhaps, for throwing away a million of revenue, when we are still so poor as to be obliged to maintain a war tax of a most unequal, oppressive and inquisitorial character upon our own people.

The truth is, however, that the market for this article is so entirely in foreign hands that the trifling duty to which it has been subjected seems to have exercised no influence whatever on the price. At a merely nominal duty of *four* per cent., the equivalent of one-tenth of a cent on the pound, which continued until the second year of the war, the prices were just about as high on the average as they have ruled since that time, until the beginning of the current year, when they advanced from about 2½ to 5 cents, at which they now stand, in consequence of the shortness of supply arising out of a large foreign demand. It is not improbable therefore that the only effect of throwing off the duty will be to enable the foreign producer to put the difference, of which the Treasury is thus robbed, into his own pocket, by adding just so much to the *price*, precisely as in the case of the article of pig metal, where the price has actually advanced under a reduction of two dollars on the ton, to the profit only of the British manufacturer, and at the expense of the public treasury.

There is a reason, however, not only for retaining this duty, but for advancing it, that does not seem to have occurred to these unskilled financiers, unless they are disposed to regard it as of no consequence to this nation to develope its extraordinary resources, and give encouragement to its own labor in such a way as not only to cheapen what we consume but to render us independent of the world.

While it may be conceded that there is at present no serious competition here for the want of adequate protection, which leaves the whole manufacture of this important article in foreign hands, and places those who use it either at the mercy of the producer, or holds them subject to the fluctuation of the European market, it seems to be either unknown or forgotten that there is an immense saline deposit, pervading all the vast alkaline plains extending from the Rocky Mountains westward along the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, sufficient in itself by a very simple process of reduction in some cases, and in others without perhaps any manipulation at all, to supply the wants of the civilized world for centuries to come, with the single drawback of a heavy freight, which would be neutralized by the duplication of the present duty, so as to insure a permanently cheap article, and thus protect the consumer from the repetition of such cases as have just now carried the price of the article from two and a half up to *five* cents and upward in gold.

If we may rely on the accounts we have from most authentic and unquestionable sources, there is a large lake in the Territory of Wyoming, covering over 160 acres, with a deposit of the very soda ash itself, which is only what is called an impure carbonate, of about three-quarters the strength of that of commerce, and containing, according to computation, about 700,000 tons, ready to be shoveled up and carried to our eastern markets, whenever it gives encouragement in a duty of *one* cent upon the foreign article, to cover freight alone, while untold millions of tons in the *form* of a sulphate, elaborated like the other, by the process of nature herself, are ready for removal and conversion in every Territory extending from these mountains to the Sierra Nevada. And thus we find that the very soil of the Territories has been supplied by God Providence, as barren and uninhabitable, is replete with all the elements of natural wealth and power stored away apparently for our use, so soon as our legislators shall have learned wisdom enough to stretch forth their hands and sieze it, instead of turning their short-sighted and unfiliial regards across the Atlantic and insisting on the mistaken and delusive plea of cheapness, that our only business and only mission as a people is to feed the starving operatives of the old world, and to cling desperately to our condition of colonial dependence which our fathers drew their swords to make an end of.

We have gone into this question mainly as one of those that are so well calculated to illustrate the blindness of our legislators, and not because we regard it by any means a specialty. The time has come when the policy of this nation is to be *fought out and settled*, in view of the great debt, and the country will divide upon the question *whether we shall pay or not*, which is only another name for the question whether we shall restore credit on the taxation of the products of foreign labor, and the consequent encouragement of our own, or resort to a system of *direct taxation*, like that of the Income Tax, which means eventual repudiation and nothing else. For this crisis, however, we shall want not mousing, peddling politicians, but big, long sighted, broad minded men, statesmen of the old type—all American in their structure—who are able to come up to the occasion, and take in with comprehensive eye the great capabilities, the inexhaustible resources and the grand destiny of this nation, if governed as it ought to be.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There has suddenly turned up in Florida a quantity of old State scrip, issued prior to 1845, some of it of as old date as 1847. Some of it has lately been received by the Controller. The newspapers say it is hardly conceivable that it has not been previously paid, and they are puzzling themselves distractedly over the question as to how it got into circulation again. There is a law which requires that persons holding scrip dated previous to 1845 must submit it to a commission for verification before it can be made available for any purpose.

The "Great Republic," recently abandoned at sea off the coast of Bermuda, with fifteen feet of water in her hold, was one of the most noted clippers of her day, and was regarded as one of the finest specimens of American architecture. She was constructed by the celebrated shipbuilder, Donald, McKay, at East Boston, and was burned to the water's edge in 1852, on the occasion of the great fire at the foot of Dover street. She was afterwards rebuilt and rechristened the "Denmark."

The Protestants in Rome recently held a series of public disputations with the Catholics respecting the historical evidences of St. Peter's martyrdom in that city, and are so well satisfied with the results that they have challenged their opponents to a second passage of arms upon the question of the supremacy of the Roman See. This is actually boarding the lion in his den.

The April Galaxy will contain an article from the pen of Secretary Welles, entitled "Lincoln and Johnson, and their plans for reconstruction." The last Cabinet meetings which Mr. Lincoln held are described with great vividness. Only a few hours before his assination Mr. Lincoln related a remarkable dream which he had the night before, and which presaged very clearly his own fearful end.

A practical chemist is said to have prepared a new form of zinc, white, made up with silicate of potash or soda, and peculiarly adapted to painting metal surfaces, since it gives to the objects painted a coating of artificial stone, which is said to perfectly withstand the action of air, water and heat.

Every school boy is supposed to know that the Speaker is the third officer of the government, yet the Washington *Capital* has discovered persons in that city able to give big dinners, yet so ill-bred as not to know that the speaker of the House ranks higher than a Senator or a cabinet minister.

During the past season Chicago handled 1,200,000 hogs. Cincinnati makes returns of 656,851, and St. Louis sends in a statement, making the number slaughtered there at 419,032.

Here are a couple of arguments for Darwin, should he need them: In a paper on the muscles and nerves of a Chimpanzee, published in the *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology*, Mr. F. Champneys shows that the main masses of muscle in the Chimpanzee closely resemble those of a man. He disputes the assertion that apes are, unable to point with the finger, and says that the contrary is the fact; while Lieutenant de Crespigny, of the English navy, who recently made a journey in the northern part of the island of Borneo, in search of orang-outangs, which are very numerous in that region, relates several cases of the employment of these animals by the natives as domestic servants, to collect firewood and perform other domestic chores.

In a recent speech in the German Parliament on the School Inspection bill, Prince Bismarck is reported to have replied to the taunt of an ultramontanist member, who quoted against him a speech delivered twenty-three years ago, by saying, "One learns something in twenty-three years, especially when they include the prime of life, and I at least, am not infallible. That the great German statesman is watchful and farseeing to an extraordinary degree in the past few years have given ample evidence, and that he is equal to almost any emergency, however suddenly it may be sprung upon him, his prompt and decisive course concerning the School Inspection bill above referred to fully proves. Bismarck recently discovered that the Pope had just appointed a primate of Poland; a step for which no possible reason could exist, except perhaps the hope that it might annoy Germany by fanning the discontent of those who still dream of a reconstruction of that dismembered country. Bismarck, however, who appears determined to liberate the entire German Empire from sectarian ecclesiastical influences, instantly checkmated this movement by declaring his intention to Germanize the schools of Prussian Poland, followed by the immediate introduction of a bill providing for a Government supervision of the schools of the nation, and by the promotion of Von Moltke, Von Roon and other notabilities to the peerage, in order to overcome the majority against the measure in the Conservative upper House; for this, unquestionably, was as much the reason of their elevation as any desire to reward the services they had already rendered the nation, although this undoubtedly had considerably to do with it. Adroit and subtle, therefore, as is the Vatican, it has more than met its match in the shrewdness and resoluteness of the astute German Premier. We may, consequently, shortly look for another protest from Rome against the terrible opposition and persecution which the Church is called upon to encounter.

IT is said to be probable that, when the details of the new General Order plan are fully arranged, Collector Arthur will be requested by the Senate Committee to appear and give a detailed, official history of the whole matter. It is to be hoped that this may be done. Charges have already been made in more than one New York journal, that the new plan is not of the commercial and non-partisan character which it was expected to be. This is probably a misrepresentation; nevertheless it is right that by the facts of the case, whatever they may be, shall be made known. The New York *Post* says that a personal examination of the facts convinces it that the *Tribune's* statement that the Collector had commended Leet to the business community is not true, and states that if the name of the Collector has been used by the agents of Leet & Stocking to obtain favors in the steamship companies, he it certainly has in two or three instances, it has been used fraudulently.

PERSONAL.

The oldest retired English officer now living is Captain Hahnbrusch, who for many years past has resided in New York. Last Saturday he celebrated his one hundred and seventh birthday in the company of a large number of such distinguished military men as Generals Joseph Hooker, Barnard, Cullum, Wright, De Peyster, Wainwright, Shaler, Colonel John Hay and Major Bundy, all of whom might have been his great-granddchildren. The old gentleman is still hale and hearty, and pledged his guests in his customary beverage of opium and water with all the gusto of a youth of forty.

One of the staunchest Union men of the South was the late Horace L. Kent, of Richmond, Virginia, who died a short time ago. He had a daughter thoroughly devoted to the "lost cause," both during and since the war. He reminded her of some of the beauties of her devotion by making the following codicil in his will: "I give her the following, viz: Twenty five Confederate bonds of K., P. & Co., $25,000; eighteen servants emancipated by secession, $10,000; insurance and bank stocks, $15,000; all my claims against the so-called Confederate government for the wanton, cruel and wicked destruction of my property on the 3d of April, 1865, $200,000. I could continue the list to the extent of more than half a million dollars, but the above will suffice. She will see what the effect of secession has been, but for which I could have left all my children a handsome competency."

Additional letters have been received in England from Sir Samuel Baker, who is on his way to the headquarters of the Nile in command of an expedition sent out by the Viceroy of Egypt. In spite of the manifold difficulties it has had to encounter the expedition is making favorable progress. Sir Samuel describes the country through which he has passed as magnificent, and says that he never before saw such superb forests of tamarind trees as those which cover it.

Senator Charles Sumner took his seat in the United States Senate, as successor of Daniel Webster, December 1, 1851, the same day on which Henry Clay appeared in the National Senate for the last time.

Robert Collyer's energetic efforts to secure the rebuilding of his church have met with gratifying success. A large proportion of the necessary funds has already been raised, a plan for the building has been accepted and work is to be begun at once. This is as it should be, for such talent as that of the popular clergyman of Chicago ought to have a regular working place, and to be kept busy for the benefit of the people there.

The editor of the Utica (N. Y.) *Bee*, Mr. Seth W. Payne, has been sentenced to four months imprisonment in the penitentiary for libel upon the judge of the county court.

Admiral Haza, of the Peruvian Navy, is now in New York, commissioned by the Peruvian Government to examine and study the fortifications, navy yards, navy and ordnance of the United States, also to report on the merits of the different registers of shipping, known as Lloyd's books, and to make general inquiry into the maritime resources of this country. He has letters from the War Department instructing the officers in charge of navy yards, &c., in the United States to offer him every facility in the discharge of his commission. From the United States he goes to England, France, Prussia and other European countries, for a similar purpose.

The Japan *Herald* announces that on the return of the Japanese embassy, now in this country, his Imperial Highness the Mikado of Japan, will visit the United States. His Majesty is about twenty-one years of age.

There is a very large company of Americans at Nassau in the West Indies, at present, including Rev. Dr. Vinton and family and Prof. Charles Davies and family of New York, and Mrs. Samuel Hooper and daughter, and the wife and daughter of Judge Dwight Foster, of Boston.

The following autograph letter from President Lincoln was recently found in an old desk formerly used by the late General Peter Sweat, of Peoria, Illinois. The letter bears date April 1, 1862:

"In looking over the West for an additional Major General, U. S. A., I can think of no man better suited for the appointment than yourself, and, if you will accept of the appointment, I will be most happy to send your name to the Senate, and will immediately order you to duty in General Hancock's department. Please inform me at your earliest convenience whether you will, or will not, accept of a commission."

Lassitude and Debility.

The relaxation of nervous energy which creates an indisposition to physical or mental effort, so strong as almost to amount to positive inability, and which we term lassitude, proceeds from a variety of causes. The principal of these are constitutional debility, heat of the atmosphere, coupled with humidity, climatic changes, and the physical prostration consequent upon a long illness. But whatever the cause, it must be perfectly clear that if the functions of the body are to be relaxed, tonic is required to brace it up. That something is Hostetter's Bitters, which is universally recognized as the most complete and speedy recuperator of the physical forces in existence. It has been so thoroughly and widely demonstrated as to be a matter of positive certainty, of familiar knowledge, that the Bitters will not only rehabilitate the phisique, when shattered and wasted by disease, but will also, if taken systematically, actually compensate the constitutionally feeble frame for its deficiency of strength, and by infusing new life into a weak system, endow it with the health and vigor which Nature has denied it. The Bitters also enable the body to resist the enervating influences of heat, humidity, and changes from a temperate to a hot climate. It is to these accounts specially to be recommended to travelers and residents in the torrid zone, and persons subjected to abrupt transitions in temperature.

TRIMMINGS &C.

SPRING GOODS
NOW ARRIVING AT
HORNE & CO.'S
RETAIL.
1,000 PIECES
HAMBURG EMBROIDERY.
ALL WIDTHS OF
FLOUNCING, EDGING AND INSERTING,
Among which will be found many New Patterns.
Swiss and Victoria Lawn Embroideries.
WHITE GOODS.
NAINSOOKS.
VIC. LAWNS,
SWISSES, Plain, Embroidered and Reviered.
P. K. YOSEMITE STRIPES.
TOWELS,
IN HUCK AND DAMASK.
Damask Table Linen
Covers and Napkins.
FINE LACES.
Point, Gauze and Applique Collars,
Berthas and Collarettes of new shapes,
Black Chantilly Lace Berthas,
Barbes, Snakes, Veils,
Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c., and all widths, from Narrow to Flouncing.
New Goods
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. REMEMBER THE PLACE.
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

NEW GOODS!
We have Just Opened the First Instalment of our Spring Stock of
Millinery Goods.
Ribbons, all widths and shades.
Scarfs, all the new styles.
Hats, the latest Spring Fashion.
Flowers in large variety.
Ostrich Plumes, delicate shades.
We are also adding daily to our stock of
Dress Trimmings.
Fringes, black and all colors.
Silk and Bead Gimp Trimmings.
Buttons, Loops, &c.
WHITE GOODS.
Piques, Croquets,
Tucked Skirtings, &c.
F. H. EATON,
17 Fifth Avenue.

RIBBONS,
Millinery and Straw Goods.
1872.
ALSO,
White Goods, Embroideries, &c.
ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,
Importers, Manufacturers and Jobbers
BONNET, TRIMMING, NECK AND SASH RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS, NECK TIES,
Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets and Crapes,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS, FRAMES, &c.
Straw Bonnets and Ladies and Children's Hats,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
And in connecting Warerooms
White Goods, Linens, Embroideries,
LACES, NETS, COLLARS, SETTS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILING, HEAD NETS, &c., &c.
Nos. 237 and 239 Baltimore St.
BALTIMORE, MD.
These goods are manufactured by us or bought for Cash directly from the European and American Manufacturers, embracing all the Latest Novelties, unequaled in variety and cheapness in any market.
Orders filled with care, promptness and dispatch.
1378

Just Received,
NEW STOCK
HATS AND CAPS,
AT
PALMER'S,
84 Wood Street.

Will Open our NEW ROOMS, 149 and 151 WOOD STREET, March 20, 1872, with the Largest Stock of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS ever offered in Pittsburgh.

STENCILS.
STEEL STAMPS,
BURNING BRANDS,
SEAL PRESSES,
CANCELLING and RIBBON STAMPS,
STENCIL COLORS.
BRUSHES and ALL STENCIL MATERIALS,
WHOLESALE AT
W. A. BUNTING'S
STENCIL ROOMS,
184 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
LEATHER BELTING, SOLE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

AIKEN'S
Perfect fitting
SHIRTS
Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.
JAMES H. AIKEN,
74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

ADOLPH STEUBNER,
FRESCO PAINTER,
195 FIFTH AVENUE,
Fifth Avenue Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA,
Transact a general Banking and Exchange Business, including Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc., on Commission.

FRAZIER, METZGER & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Manilla, Cotton, Hardware, Glass, Carpet, Railing, Roofing, Rag, and Straw Papers. Office and Warehouse, No. 82 Third avenue.

PERSONAL.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
ENTRANCE Examinations, June 26 and October 3d. For New Catalogue and recent entrance examination papers, apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Massachusetts. wfs

THE CELEBRATED
JEWETT & GOODMAN
ORGAN
Sold on Monthly or Quarterly Payments, by
L. R. NORTON, State Agent,
118 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Opposite New City Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.
AGENTS WANTED. TThs

Newspaper Advertising
A Card occupying One Inch of Space can be INSERTED ONE MONTH IN
37 Western Pennsylvania Newspapers,
FOR THIRTY-SEVEN DOLLARS.
Advertisements inserted in over 5,000 Newspapers at lowest rates. Send orders to
J. WEAVER & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
61 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

SEEDS! SEEDS!
Knox Seed and Implement House.
Headquarters for reliable Garden and Flower Seeds, Egyptian Beet in stock; the mixed Lawn Grass Seed, for gentlemen's places, a specialty; Seed Potatoes in variety, Seed Sweet Potatoes, Onion Sets, Prime Clover and Timothy, &c., at market prices.
Following Catalogues sent free to applicants, or can be had free at our store: Descriptive Catalogue or Handbook of Seeds, Market Gardener's List, for Gardeners Book of Seeds, Market Gardener's List, for the Trade only, Wholesale Price List, positively for the Trade only.
SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,
Successors to W. W. KNOX, successor to J. KNOX,
No. 137 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.
TThs

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA
Military Academy,
CHESTER, DELAWARE CO., PA.
FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY.
Session Opens April 3d, 1872.
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, Mathematical and Natural Sciences; the Classics and English is instructed by West Point graduates and other competent Professors.
Attention is given to the personal habits and moral training of Cadets.
For circulars apply to Z. H. PAULSON, No. 80 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
GEN. THEO. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania's Military Academy.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
ENTRANCE Examinations, June 26 and October 3d. For New Catalogue and recent entrance examination papers, apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Massachusetts. wfs

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Following Catalogues sent free to applicants, or can be had free at our store: Descriptive Catalogue or Handbook of Seeds, Market Gardener's List, for Gardeners Book of Seeds, Market Gardener's List, for the Trade only, Wholesale Price List, positively for the Trade only.
SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,
Successors to W. W. KNOX, successor to J. KNOX,
No. 137 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.
TThs

POTASH, IN CASKS,
CASTILE SOAP, Genu ne.
BLUE VITRIOL,
OXALIC ACID,
SUMAC, SPONGES,
SAL AMMONIAC,
GUM SHELLAC.
Received and for sale by
George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner First Avenue and Wood Street.

DRY GOODS.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.
TO BUYERS
OF
DRY GOODS
At Wholesale.
Having completed every arrangement necessary for placing our House on a footing of equality with the very best Eastern Houses, both as regards quantity and variety of Goods, and Low Prices, we invite prompt trade to call and examine our Goods and compare Prices.
Not Fearing Competition from any quarter, we urgently invite City and Country Merchants to give us a call. Stock replenished every day. Always something new.
A. W. Erwin & Co
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF LADIES TO OUR FINE STOCK OF
New Goods,
SUITED FOR SPRING WEAR.
NOTWITHSTANDING THE HIGH PRICES ASKED IN THE MARKET FOR ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS, WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER OUR ENTIRE NEW STOCK AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
NEW BLACK SILKS,
NEW COLORED SILKS,
NEW SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW RIBBONS,
NEW LACE GOODS
NEW GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
NEW CLOTHS,
NEW LINENS,
NEW PRINTS AND GINGHAMS,
NEW P. K'S, P. K'S,
NEW WHITE GOODS,
NEW TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.
Inspection and Comparison Solicited.
One Price! Small Profits!
The People's Store
UNDER MASONIC HALL.
55 and 57 Fifth Avenue.

Campbell Williamson & Dick.
CHILDREN TEETHING
Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!
DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve
Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.
We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.
Upon trial, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
Relief and Health to Your Infants.
Be sure and call for
"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"
Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world. ws

PLANING MILL,
Lumber Yard and Box Factory.
G. A. MUNDORFF,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Sash, Doors, Frames, Mouldings, &c.,
Cor. Mary and Twenty third sts., East Birmingham, Pa.
Every description of PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand and delivered to order. Weatherboarding, Flooring, Laths and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and Re-Sawing done with dispatch.

GEO. E. WILLIAMS.....LEVI DILLON.
Printing Presswork Establishment.
GEO. E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 5 UNION STREET, Pittsburgh,
Between the foot of Fifth avenue and the Diamond.
Newspaper Publishers and others wanting the best of Presswork done, are solicited to give us their patronage. Our Presses are all new, and the largest in the city. We have also a Cutting Machine and a Newspaper Folding Machine. Wholesale Grocers wanting COFFEE LABELS PRINTED can be promptly supplied.
We have Composing Rooms to let to parties who wish to set their type in the building with our Press.
GEO. E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
"Iron World Building," opposite Hare's Hotel.

Pure Bi-Carbonate of Soda.
We ask the attention of the Drug Trade to our
Natrona Bi-Carbonate of Soda
Prepared with especial reference to medicinal use. Its absolute purity and entire freedom from traces of Neutral Carbonate of Soda, Sulphate of Soda, common Salt and other impurities, render it
Nearly Tasteless,
And being bolted through fine bolting cloth, the finest state of division is insured.
We beg that the NATRONA BI CARB SODA may be compared—not with any of the so-called "American Bi-Carbonate," prepared from Soda Ash, and containing more or less of its impurities, but with the celebrated brands of "New Castle" or other "English" Bi-Cgrbonate, to any or all of which we guarantee the NATRONA BI CARBONATE to be superior in whiteness, delicacy of texture and purity of our raw material, "Cryolite," and the perfection and extent of our machinery enables us always to furnish an uniform article of purity not attainable by any other process. Our works for this manufacture are the largest in the world, and the only one in the United States not using Soda Ash.
Sulphuric Acid not entering into any steps of our process, the absence of every trace of Arsenic is insured, but which is well known to be present in all the ordinary Sodas of commerce.
For sale in kegs containing 112 pounds each by nearly all wholesale dealers or by the manufacturers.
THE PENNA. SALT M'FG CO.
CLIFFORD PEMBERTON,
General Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WIRE ROPE.
SWAN HEMP & WIRE ROPE WORKS G B & C L
BRIGHT STEEL AND CHARCOAL IRON of Superior Quality, for Inclined Planes, Mining, Hoisting, Belting and Ferry Purposes.
Also, Galvanized Charcoal and B. B. for Stays' Rigging, Suspension Bridges, Guys, Derricks, &c.
A large stock constantly on hand, from which any desired length are cut, at
John W. Mason & Co.'s,
43 Broadway, New York.

FOR RENT,
ON APRIL 1st,
TWO VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS,
Corner of Market and Water streets, First and Second Floors, both with Private Offices attached, Fire-proof Vaults, Water and Gas conveniences. Also, Basement Floor. Apply to
JOHN McDEVITT,
tf No. 6 MARKET STREET

DRY GOODS.

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
AT 18¾ CENTS.
WHITE INDIA TWILL,
A Superior Article for Aprons, a Great Bargain.
At 6¾c, fast colored Prints, in short lengths.
At 8¾c, fast colored Light Prints, } Best Quality
At 8¾c, fast colored dark Prints, } slightly
At 8¾c, fast col'd Purple Prints, } imprinted.
At 8 1-3c, fast colored Second Mourning Prints.
At 12½, 15 and 18¾c, Plain and Figured Delaines, best quality.
At 12½c, 4-4 Bleached Muslin, an extra bargain.
At 25c, Plain and Corded Alpacas, all colors.
At 44, 50and 62½c, black Mohair Lustres, extra good bargains.
At 37½c, Bright Colored Plaids, double widths.
AT $1 25,
White Bed Quilts.
Marseilles and Honeycomb, Large Size.
At 12½c, Linen Shirt Fronts.
At 6, 12, 18¾, and 25c, Gents' Silk Neckties.
At 50c, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, a job lot all Pure Linen, very fine quality.
At 50c, Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves.
At 50c, Ladies' White Merino Drawers, a great bargain.
At 12½c, Ladies' heavy Ribbed Merino Hose.
At 18¾c, Ladies' Ribbed Merino Hose, extra heavy.
Some Extra Good Bargains in Ladies' and Misses'
Handkerchiefs and Lace Collars,
ON COUNTER, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

JOHN AUDAY.....J. F. J. ALLISON
AUDAY
& ALLISON,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
DRY GOODS
AND
Notions,
No. 43 WOOD STREET,
Opposite St. Charles Hotel.
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF GOODS WILL BE KEPT ON HAND THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.
BUYERS WILL FIND IT

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LISBTONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG.

Directors.

WM. WILIS, PHILIP REINEY,
J. McDONALD, BENJ. SINGERLY,
JAMES T. BRADY, HON. ROBT. McKNIGHT
B. L. FAHNESTOCK, HARTLEY HOWARD,
DANIEL FRY WICK, L. J. BLANCHARD,
C. S. FETERMAN, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

7758

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$20,000 Turtle Creek Division Bonds,

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

AT 86 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Only Local Security now on the Market.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

(See Public Debt Statement)	$36,801,566 29
Balance in Treasury December 31, 1871. (See Register's and United States Treasurer's ledgers)	124,590,373 99
Total	$161,052,440 28
Principal of Public Debt, June 30, 1869. (See report 1870, folio 11)	2,589,552,213 91
All deficiencies, 1837 to 1870. (See report 1871, folio 19)	3,874,051 69
Add error in temporary loan	250 00
Total	$2,591,925,615 63
REDUCTION AS ABOVE.	
in 1870, June 30	$107,179,186 12
in 1871, June 30	96,501,566 29
in 1871, December 31	96,501,566 29
Total	$265,016,199 69
Principal of Public Debt, December 31, 1871. (See monthly Debt Statement, January 2, 1872)	2,326,710,916 05

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	59
Phila. and Erie	26½
Lehigh Navigation	59
Catawissa	45½
Oil Creek & Alley R.	26¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	63
North Penn'a R. R.	56
Allentown and Amboy	135%
Schuylkill Navigat'n	16%
Reading	96¼

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, March 15, 1872.

REMARKS—Winter has again paid a visit to this mundane sphere, covering the hills, valleys and plains with snow, and filling the atmosphere with cold and frost. Somebody speaks of spring "lingering in the lap of spring," but it may be a question whether or not spring has yet put in an appearance in this region. Be this as it may the weather is again cold and wintery, causing a slight depression of trade. With regard to the markets generally we have simply to say that prices rule very uniform with no important changes to note. Trade is improving daily, and when the spring business fairly opens lively times may be anticipated, as all well posted dealers predict an unusual heavy demand for Pittsburgh manufactured goods and wares, as well as imp. red fabrics. Below we give the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The late advance is fully maintained. We quote: Soda ash, common, 6¾@7c; refined (high test) 7¾@8c; Pearl ash 6½@7c; pots 10c; first sorts 9½c.

APPLES—Supply and demand about equal, with sales good winter at $4 50@5 00 ₩ bbl; fancy $6a 7 50; common $2 50.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime at 70@75c per gallon; gallon pails, per dozen $10@12; half gallon pails $6 00.

BEANS—Prime Navy meets with ready sale at $2 25 a2 50 ₩ bush.

BROOM CORN—Market dull and nominal at 7a8c ₩ lb.

BROOMS—Market quiet and steady; fancy $4 50@5 00; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common $2 25 a2 50 ₩ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $3 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; Banner $1 75, $3 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER—The supply continues light and prices are a shade higher. Strictly choice now commands 30a32c ₩ lb; fair to medium coarse; grease butter 9a11c; receipts 154 packages.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Receipts green meats 3,570 pieces; bacon, 0; tierces, 102. Trade is reported moderately active at the following figures: Sugar cured hams 12c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain do 6½c; fair sides 8c; clear do 9½c; clear do 9c; breakfast bacon 10½a 11½c; dried beef 17c; mess pork $14 00; hams sausage 10½c; lard in tierces 9½c; do half bbls 10½c; do keg 11c; do buckets 11½c; pigs feet $2 10 ₩ keg. Receipts bacon, pieces 1,131; bacon, tierces, 0.

CHEESE—Ekeeplis 112 bxs. Prices are strong and tend upward. We quote as follows: Goshen at 20a 21c; Factory 19c; No Dairy in the market.

CIDER—XXX $13 00 per bbl; large barrels $11 00a 12 00; extra cured $9 00@10 00.

CANDLES—Mould, 12c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $6; other brands $5@5 50.

CARBON OIL—There has been an advance, and we quote at 21c ₩ gallon. Demand quite active.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries command $11 a1s ₩ bbl; cultivated $12a13. Demand active.

CEMENT—Beesom's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50 as3 75; Johnston $2 25; Rosendale $4 00 a4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $5 50@5 75 ₩ bbl.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—There is quite an active demand, and we are reported sales dried apples at 5a6c; peaches, bright, new halves, 9½a10½c; old 8a9c; mixed 7½a8½c; quarters 5a6c; currants, new crop, 10c; old 8c; later raisins, per box, $3 50; half box $1 75; Valencia do 13c; prunes 12½c for new.

EGGS—Receipts heavy and prices lower. We quote prime fresh at 21a22c per dozen.

FLOUR—Receipts during the past twenty-four hours 923 bbls. Both mills and stores have ample stocks. There is no change to note in prices, and we quote as follows: National, white wheat, bbls $8 90; sks $8 75; Pan Handle, Southwestern, bbls $8 75; sks $8 60; Morning Glory, red winter, bbls $7 90; sks $7 50; railroad, good extra, bbls $6 25; fancy, bbls $6 75; sks $6 25; sks $5 90. Stores—Choice brands $8 25 per bbl; good $8 per bbl; bakers four $7 60a7 80.

FISH—There is a steady demand, with sales reported at the following figures: Lake herring $5 25 ₩ half bbl. White fish scarce at $6 50 per half barrel; mackerai No 1 shore, $20; extra No. 1 bay $15; No. 2 shore, medium, $10; extra No. 1, large, in bbls $14 a15; sks $5 50, and $8 50 in bbls. New Codfish, 5½c for medium, and 7c for large. New Labrador, split, 5 50; do round $6 50.

GROCERIES—We have seldom witnessed the trade in groceries so active at this season of the year, one of the dealers being compelled to work their help up to late hours at night to prepare their shipping orders. There has been a slight advance in sugars in the east, but as yet the market here has not advanced, but may do so at any day. We make no alterations in our quotations, which are as follows:

Coffee—Fancy 25½c; prime 24½c; good 23½c; fair 23 a23½c; ordinary 22½c; Laguyra 20a22c. We offer 1,000 roasted coffee, loose and in one ₩ packages, 22c ₩ ₩.

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 11½c, cut loaf 14½c; A coffee 12½c; B 12½c; Ex C 12c; C 11½c; C 11¾c; C yellow 10¾a11¾c; P R sugars, choice 11½c; prime 10½c; good 10a11c; Cuba sugars 10a11c; New Orleans sugars, fair, 9¾c; good 10c; prime 10¾c; choice 11½c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 65c; H. & E. Extra 70c; White Honey 60c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 50c; Lavender 54c; common 40a45c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 65c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9½c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8¾c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 25c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 25.

GRAIN—The following are the closing rates of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the past forty-eight hours:

Wheat, sacks	1,090
Corn, sacks	1,163
Oats, sacks	1,166
Rye	69
Barley, sacks	2,228

The market may be quoted dull and prices nominal. Red winter wheat, in car lots, command $1 50a1 62; white $1 65a1 67. The market ruled unsettled and prices weak and lower; ... is mixed at 47a 48c ₩ bush; sacked white, car lots, 45a46c. Corn—the market was dull with sales shelled, car lots, at 36a36c, and free in elevator 39a40c; ear, mixed, in bulk, 35a37c; yellow 40c. Rye—market steady at $1 60. Barley—fall held at 80a85c; spring 75a80c.

HAY—Supply heavy; baled on wharf and track $19 a22; extra choice timothy bay $23a24.

HORSE—Supply light. We quote: Plug at 60a70c ₩ h; old 70a 80a4c ₩ lb.

HUSKS—In good demand at 2½a2¾c.

HONEY—Sales at 25a26c ₩ lb. Demand limited.

HERB—Rough Kentucky $162 ₩ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $190a195.

HOMINY—Dull sale at $4 50a5 ₩ bbl.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra 85a85c; No 2, 82a84c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 82a85c.

LARD—Perrysburgh white leaf ₩ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Easton $1 75; Belfast white $1 50.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80@2 00; seconds $1 45 at 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c ₩ bush.

MEAT—Good brands are held at 12a 13c per lb.

OATMEAL—Sales in a jobbing way at $2 50a2 90 ₩ barrel.

POULTRY—Dressed turkeys 18a20c; ducks 15a16c; geese 10a11c; chickens 11a12c.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows command 75a80c ₩ bush.

RAGS—Sales at 4a4½c ₩ lb. Demand active.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of ¼-lb cans at $1 50; ½-lb $2 75; 1-lb $5 @ doz.

SEEDS—Clover seed $6 25a6 50; timothy seed $3 50 as4 75; flax seed $1 80a1 85.

SALT—Car load $1 85; store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee made at 4½c ₩ lb.

SUGAR—Sales at 11½c ₩ lb. Demand fair with sales of 50 hhds New Orleans at 10½c; 50 hhds Cuba at 10¾c; 50 hhds Cuba at 10¾c; 50 hhds Cuba at 10¾

THE VERY LATEST.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1872, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue rising over the Middle and New England States, with clear and pleasant weather on Saturday; easterly winds will prevail over the Southern States, with increased cloudiness, and an area of rain extend eastward over the Gulf States; the pressure will continue diminishing from the Ohio valley northward over the upper lakes, with southerly winds and increased cloudiness. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Exciting Charter Election in Titusville.

TITUSVILLE, PA., March 15.—The most exciting charter election ever held in this city came off to-day, the contest being between Dr. W. B. Roberts, Republican, and W. T. Neill, Democrat. The real issue of the canvass was public improvement and an air-line railroad to Buffalo, Dr. Roberts being the champion of the progressive policy. A larger vote was polled than ever before. Roberts's majority 158, a Republican gain of one hundred since last year. The Republicans are very jubilant. The mayor elect was serenaded at the Parshall House and made a speech from the balcony.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Comptroller Green, of New York, yesterday paid George T. Curtis $5,000 for professional services in the cases against Wm. M. Tweed.

The investigation of the charges against Warner M. Bateman, U. S. District Attorney, at Cincinnati, closed yesterday, having continued nearly two weeks. Mr. Bateman was exonerated.

The Executive Committee of the Erie road report its liabilities as follows: Common stock $28,000,000; preferred stock, $8,536,900; funded debt, $26,458,300; convertible mortgage issued but not sold, $3,386,000; total, $116,381,216. The company owes in addition for supplies, labor and loans, $6,083,674, holds leases of other roads, the annual rents of which are $1,117,000, and the revenue of which exceeds the rental, and holds as collateral for loans, etc., securities of various roads and companies to the number of $30,800,400. Rumor says the earnings are a million dollars in excess of the expenditures.

The Harvard school house, at Charleston, Mass., was burned yesterday afternoon. Loss $40,000. At the time the building took fire three hundred and twenty children were in it, but by the presence of mind of the teachers all escaped. Some were considerably injured in the rush, but none seriously.

Jay Gould has resigned as a director of the Erie Railroad, and his resignation has been accepted.

In the upper house of the Wisconsin Legislature the temperance bill was amended by excepting wines made from grapes grown in vineyards of the manufacturers, and punishing drunkards by imprisonment of from one to sixty days.

In Chicago last night two highwaymen captured the money box of a horse car, securing about fifty dollars.

STATE POLITICS.

A considerable number of the Republicans of Lawrence county, dissatisfied with the action of the county committee in appointing delegates to the State Convention, have presented a petition, numerously signed, to the chairman of the committee, asking that the primary elections be ordered to be held on the 30th inst., to select delegates to a county convention to assemble on April 1st, to choose men to represent the wishes of the people in the State Convention. The county committee tacitly refused to grant the petition, and it is likely that two sets of delegates will go to the State Convention. The committee will hold an adjourned meeting at New Castle, on Saturday, 30th inst.

The Erie *Observer's* Democratic ticket is, for President, William S. Groesbeck, of Ohio; for Vice President, Gratz Brown, Missouri; for Governor of Pennsylvania, Charles R. Buckalew.

The Crawford county Republican Committee will hold a meeting in Meadville, April 5th, to determine whether they will accept or reject the provisions of the act to protect the elections of voluntary political associations, to regulate primary elections, and punish frauds therein. This law worked very satisfactorily in Lancaster county at the recent primary election.

A correspondent of the Brookville *Republican* suggests the name of G. W. Andrews, Esq., of Brookville, Pa., as a man eminently qualified to fill the office of Auditor General of this State.

The York *True Democrat* suggests that Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, of that place, would be a good man for nomination for the Supreme Judgship by the Republican State Convention.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage March 15, 1872.

	Due.
Slaven, Mrs. M. M., Sandy Creek, Pa.	3
Schaman, L. & H., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Kennedy, S. S., Newbern, Ind.	3
Ramsdoy, Miss Mary E., Salisbury, Pa.	3
Piche, Joseph, Cleveland, Ohio.	4
Greinee, William, Cleveland, Ohio.	1

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

Stations.	March 15, 1872, 4:23 P. M. *Rise. Feet.	Inch.	*Fall. Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ills.	0	7	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio.	0	4	0	0
Louisville, Ky.	1	0	0	0
Memphis, Tenn.	0	2	0	0
Nashville, Tenn.	0	0	0	10
New Orleans, La.	0	0	0	2
Pittsburgh, Pa.	0	6	0	0
Shreveport, La.	0	0	0	1
St. Louis, Mo.	0	0	0	1
St. Paul, ...	0	0	0	0
Vicksburg, Miss.	0	0	0	2

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.
Dash — indicates river closed.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Tennyson wrote a pastoral poem, called, from the name of its heroine, simply "Dora." Charles Reade appropriated the story and sentiment and stiffened them into dramatic form. Somebody else took this dramatic form and adapted it to the peculiar exigencies of the stage. It has since been played at a number of theaters and by a great many different people. Mrs. Chanfrau, after achieving success in it at Boston, has made it a specialty with which she stars in places of less culture and fastidiousness. It was produced last evening for her at the Pittsburgh Opera House, and the best resources of the management were employed to embellish it with fit surroundings. Mr. Arthur Palmer's beautiful scenery and costumes for the artistic effect had a fair opportunity to be seen and appreciated, and an unusual amount of the latent talent in Mr. Ellsler's stock company was brought to the surface. Considering that *Farmer Allen* is a part worthy of Mr. Davenport, or Mr. Wallack, or Mr. Couldock, too much praise cannot be bestowed on Mr. Dean for the conscientious effort and rugged power with which, after only two rehearsals to prepare him, he put vitality into the character. Mr. Duffield, as *William Allen*, was natural and manly, and subdued his part into keeping with the general tone of the piece, at a cost of self-denial that deserves unlimited commendation. Mr. Milton Nobles was unusually animated, and Miss Nellie Johnson and Mrs. Chanfrau were charmingly piquant or pathetic, as the scene required. The chief attraction in the piece, not only for the few who have a taste for the idyllic, but for the multitude who dearly love a sketch of homely human feeling, "Dora" will be repeated at the matinee and in the evening. It will prove a pleasant novelty to most of those who go to see it.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

The performances of "Bertha" this afternoon and evening will be the last of that remarkably successful drama. It has been played to large and sometimes crowded audiences for two weeks, and was so well done as to deserve the popular approval it received. The chances left to see it should not be neglected.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

People who want good seats should not go to the Varieties matinee unless they can go early, and it is almost as bad at night. The attraction of the Saturday programme is always irresistible.

Meeting at the Cathedral.

In pursuance of previous announcement a meeting was held at the Cathedral last evening to take action concerning the erection of a new Episcopal residence, and the completion of the Cathedral. Rt. Rev. Mr. Domenec was called to the chair, and A. M. Brown and Vice Presidents and Secretaries appointed. After consultation it was decided to finish the Cathedral and build a new Episcopal residence. Very Rev. Hickey announced that $20,000 would cover the entire proposed outlay. A subscription was then opened and a large amount subscribed. A series of resolutions embodying the sentiment of the audience were adopted.

Dr. Keyser, of the Orphan Asylum Board, made the following exhibit: The total receipts of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum from January 1st, 1868, to January 1st, 1872, were $807,397 63, and the disbursements for the same time, $423,743 62. The total assets are $26,400. Net debt, January 1st, 1872, $47,943 62. The property and assets of the asylum are valued at $250,000. Dr. Keyser offered a series of resolutions complimentary to the Board of Managers and to Bishop Domenec, which were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

THE following Notaries Public have been appointed by the Governor: W. M. Claney, D. L. Crawford, Allegheny; Wilson H. Shannon, Alfred Stoner, Pittsburgh, and Daniel Wenke, Birmingham.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

The South Side Boroughs—The Vote on Consolidation, Etc.

The spring elections for borough and township officers were held throughout the county yesterday. The interest attaching to these elections is purely local, and party lines are not strictly defined. In Ormsby, East Birmingham, Birmingham, Mount Washington, Monongahela and West Pittsburgh, the interest was very largely increased by the fact that a vote was taken on the question of consolidation with Pittsburgh. As will be noticed, the result shows that the movement was defeated.

Below we publish the vote on consolidation:

CONSOLIDATION.

	For.	Against.
West Pittsburgh	28	40
Monongahela	61	25
Birmingham, First precinct	196	225
Birmingham, Second precinct	156	360
Ormsby	122	46
Mount Washington	145	48

The East Birmingham Board had not concluded its count at midnight, at which hour our reporter left the borough. It was certain, however, that the borough would go largely against consolidation.

Following are the results in the several boroughs:

South Pittsburgh.

In this borough there was a "Citizens" and an "Independent Citizens" ticket in the field.

BURGESS—J. P. McCord, 149; John Murray, Sr., 255.

COUNCIL—R. L. Jones, 158, Isaac Phillips, 253; *Geo. A. Brown, 251; *John B. Haines, 248.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS—W. H. Barker, 152; *Jno. H. Clemmens, 359; *Jas. M. Neely, Sr., 253.

ASSESSOR—Andy Schober, 395. (No opposition.)

JUDGE OF ELECTIONS—John A. Stapf, 156; *Jos. Fisher, 241.

INSPECTORS—*Eli C. Corbly, 395.

RETURN INSPECTOR—J. Harvey Milholland, 398. (No opposition.)

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—R. J. Thomas, 153; *John Murray, Sr., 240.

AUDITOR—Wm. M. McComb, 149; *Herman Lang, 258.

CONSTABLE—John Stemler, 404.

There was no vote polled in South Pittsburgh on consolidation.

Monongahela Borough.

BURGESS—Thos. Keenan.

COUNCIL—Pat. Loughrin, H. Flickner, Frank Welzele, Burke Satrick, Jno. Beck.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS—B. W. Shoufler, Edw Barrett.

JUDGE OF ELECTION—Richard Perry.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION—Joseph Klopper, H. F. O'Kain.

ASSESSOR—Thos. Rossiter.

CONSTABLE—H. Meyers, 46; Jerry Malone, (the vote.)

FOR CONSOLIDATION—For 61, against 25.

West Pittsburgh.

BURGESS.—R. S. Heming.

COUNCIL.—A. W. Foster, John Apple, P. Foley, M. Sheehan, James Penn and Wm. Blackstone.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—R. S. Hemings, 3 years; Cooper Maden, 2 years; A. McHugh, 2 years.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—John Rowbeson.

JUDGE OF ELECTION.—A. W. Foster.

INSPECTORS.—David Anderson, Jos. Nimick.

ASSESSOR.—Cooper Madden.

AUDITOR.—Louis Aurin.

CONSTABLE.—M. C. Durkin.

FOR CONSOLIDATION—28 against 40.

There was no opposition to this ticket.

Birmingham.

BURGESS.—First Precinct—Aughinbaugh, 183; *Saul-bury, 289. Second Precinct—Aughinbaug, 151; *Saulsbury, 389.

COUNCIL.—First Precinct—Atterbury, R. 181; Phillips, R. 184; *Zeifol, D. 266; *Miller, D. 262. Second Precint—Kunzler, D. 245; Ward, D. 326*; Duncan, R. 266*; Thomas, R. 326.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS—First Precinct—Chesrown, R. 200; *Krohan, R. 246; Cunningham, D. 187; *Kenheisel, D. 227. Second Precinct—Hemmel, R. 326; *Speer, R. 250; Cunningham, D. 282; *Kenheisel, D. 328.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—First precinct—*Saulsbury, D. 227; Hurtzell, R. 222. Second precinct—*Saulsbury, D. 360; Hurtzell, R. 103.

ASSESSOR—First precinct—Pearson, R. 205; *Berg, D. 239. Second precinct—Pearson, R. 294; *Berg, D. 327.

INSPECTOR—First precinct—*McDonald, R. 212; Immicus, D. 193. Second precinct—*Johnson, D. 277; Wareham, R. 214.

RETURN INSPECTOR—First Precinct—*Jones, R., 212; Segner, D., 193. Second Precinct—*Saulsbury, D., 278; Diehl, R., 218.

CONSTABLE—First Precinct—Gardner, R., 196; *Demmell, D., 331. Second Precinct—Gardner, R., 167; *Demmell, D., 331.

JUDGE OF ELECTIONS—First Precinct—Andrews, R., 207; *Welker, D., 194. Second Precinct—*Seigel, D., 263; McIntosh, R., 222.

CONSOLIDATION—First Precinct—For, 196; Against, 225. Second Precinct—For, 136; Against, 360. Majority against consolidation, 253.

East Birmingham.

In this borough there was a "Citizens" and an "Independent Citizens" ticket in the field.

BURGESS—Second ward —*Jacob Dressel, D., 293; Nicholas Jones, R., 173.

ALDERMAN—First ward—*Philip Hoerr, R., 312; John M. Jones, R., 312. Second ward—*Robert E. Mercer, D., 401. Second ward—*Robert E. Mercer, R., 295; James W. Patterson, D., 194.

COUNCIL—Second ward—M. Feiker, R., 271; Robert Brown, R., 260; John Sankey, D., 230; W. C. Bracey, R., 229; Peter Haberman, D., 270; *J. R. Thornton, D., 237; Wm. M. Mundorff, D., 236; *Hevis, D., 180.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS—*C. J. Schultz, R. 602, 294; J. L. Jordan, R., 347, 223; *Jacob Gue, R. 576, 286; *Harrison Estep, D. 401, 245; John Eitemiller, D., 143; Samuel Hibbon, 192, 123.

JUDGE OF ELECTION—First ward—John N. Jarrett, R. 377; *Frank Sotters, D. 412.

INSPECTORS—First ward—*David Baldwin, R. 379; Todd Howell, D. 186.

RETURN INSPECTORS—First ward—*H. Rattlenan, R. 594; John W. Cotten, sr., D. 192.

CONSTABLE—First ward—C. J. Schultz, R. 531; Robert Blyall,

Ormsby Borough.

There was only one ticket running in Ormsby

BURGESS—James Atkinson.

COUNCIL—Wm. McClurg, John Wellinger and W. D. West.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS—Wm. McClurg and H. S. Ayres.

AUDITORS—Thomas Sankey and D. W. West.

ASSESSOR—Robert C. Dalzell; Assistants—David Reese and M. Dowley.

JUDGE OF ELECTION—James Larimer.

INSPECTOR—David E. Weaver.

CONSTABLE—Jos. McCoy.

FOR Consolidation, 122; Against, 46.

The above comprise all the returns our reporters were able to receive up to an early hour this morning, at which time several counts had not been completed.

Death from Intemperance.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a man named Thomas Moran, found dead in Mr. Kier's brick yard in the Sixth ward. Deceased had no friends here, was poorly clad, and it appeared in evidence, had been sleeping in the brick yards during many nights. Recently Moran had been drinking very heavily, and the night before his death he and two other men had drank two quarts of whisky within an hour. Dr. E. Donnelly examined the remains and testified that there were no marks of violence on the body, and gave it as his opinion that death ensued from two causes, whisky and pneumonia. A verdict in accordance with the Doctor's opinion was rendered.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

ALDERMAN BUTLER presided at the morning cases yesterday.

A WITNESS in the oil case yesterday put in his testimony without being sworn.

JUDGE KIRKPATRICK, while his lungs experiences should last, is all absent in the oil business.

THIRTY-seven police cases were disposed of by Mayor Blackmore yesterday morning.

A DEATH in the family of Commissioner McGonnigle prevented the holding of the License Court yesterday.

THERE were several fights on the Southside yesterday during the election, but none of them proved very serious.

BISHOP SIMPSON will not preach to-morrow morning on account of indisposition, and at the advice of his physicians.

THE pulpits of most of the churches in the two cities and adjacent boroughs will be supplied to-morrow by members of the M. E. Conference now in session in Allegheny.

MR. WELSH EDWARDS will have his benefit on Monday night, when the "Octoroon" will form the attraction. The Fifth Avenue Opera House should be crowded.

CONDUCTOR MOORE, of the Birmingham street car line, had his foot severely crushed while endeavoring to place a broken brake back on the track from which it had jumped. The accident happened at this end of the Monongahela bridge on Thursday night.

OWNERS of vehicles should pay their licenses now due, and save being summoned to the Mayor's office. All licenses of this nature not paid by the first Monday in May will be subject to a penalty doubling the original amount, and will be collected by law.

LAST January Nicholas Murphy assaulted Thomas Coperthwaite, throwing him down and breaking his leg. He escaped arrest until yesterday, when he was brought before Alderman O'Donnell and held in five hundred dollars bail for a hearing.

YESTERDAY afternoon Thomas Dooley made an information before Alderman McMasters, charging Mr. J. Hatfield, principal of the West Pittsburgh Public School, with assault and battery. The allegation is that Miss Edwards whipped the prosecutor's son in an outrageous manner without any cause or provocation. Warrant issued.

OUR citizens, one and all, will read with regret the notice published elsewhere of the death of H. J. Moore, City Engineer. Although for some months past afflicted with that most relentless of all disorders to which human flesh is heir, consumption, he was always at his post of duty, even up to within a few days of his decease. An upright and faithful public officer, a kind husband and father, a good citizen, his loss will be mourned by all.

ABOUT nine o'clock yesterday morning, as two cars were leaving the check house of the coal works of J. Keeling & Co., at the head of Twelfth street, Birmingham, the hitching plate broke, when the cars started down the incline with great rapidity. At the lower end of the incline, near the foot of the hill, a young man named Huntington was engaged in shoving an empty car on the outside track when the two loaded cars came down and jumped the track striking the empty car. Huntington was thrown to a distance of twenty feet, when he received several severe cuts on his head, and also fractured his right thigh in two places, and his left leg below the knee. He was taken to the house of his mother, who is a widow, on Breed street, when Drs. Kerr and Philichody were summoned, who attended his injuries, but entertain little hope for his recovery.

THE OIL SUITS.

Samuel McClurkan vs. Lockhart & Frew and Byers & Co.

Testimony Closed on Both Sides

Arguments to be Heard on Monday.

The case of Samuel McClurkan vs. Lockhart & Frew and Byers & Co., was resumed before Judge Kirkpatrick, of the District Court, yesterday. Messrs. Barton, Acheson and Marshall for plaintiff, and Messrs. Hampton, Shiras, Woods and Watson for defendants.

The examination of Dr. Hostetter was resumed, but before any testimony was heard plaintiff's counsel made the following offer:

Dr. Hostetter, when on cross-examination, having been interrogated by the defendants as to the bonds pledged as collateral, and as to the amount and origin of one-fifth of the same, and having also stated on cross-examination that he indorsed $181,500 of paper of Byers & Co. issued at Philadelphia about the 22d of December, 1869, and was compelled to lift $141,500 of said paper, the plaintiff now proposes to corroborate the witness by producing and proving the said notes so drawn by Byers & Co. and indorsed by the witness—this offer being for the additional purpose of showing why he holds the collaterals pledged with said Byers & Co. notes, and as to which claim is made, and the coupons thereto attached, the witness was cross-examined.

Defendants' counsel object to the foregoing, as new matter, and not tending to support any offer heretofore made and admitted by the Court. The plaintiff showed by the witness, on cross-examination, that a new set of terms (paper of his own in Philadelphia, and secured it by coupon bonds belonging to the defendants. To permit the plaintiff now to put in a new offer, electing other notes held in Philadelphia executed by Byers & Co., and secured by their bonds, will be to open the entire account of the company and defendants, and prevent a trial. The only reason for which the note account in Philadelphia was gone into was to permit Hostetter to show, if he could, that he used the proceeds of the first $50,000 notes in lifting paper there which had been given by the witness in place of the original $50,000 notes, as originally designed. The present offer is to go into a general account so far as Dr. Hostetter is concerned, and regardless of the individual accounts of Byers & Co. and Lockhart & Frew, which the Court, on plaintiff's objection, has ruled out.

Objection overruled by the Court.

Dr. Hostetter resumed—Of those notes left with Byers & Co. they did not pay any; the company paid $40,000 out of the company's money, and I lifted $141,000 with money I raised on my own notes; I paid that afterwards either by the company's money or my own. I cannot tell; they were mixed up. What I issued my own notes and paid them with the proceeds of my own notes; those notes of my own I discounted with Mr. Borie; those notes issued by me to Byers & Co. and which the paper was in addition to what I had previously issued; they were merged together from that time on; this last payment cleared the whole, $181,500; the notes I got in exchange for them the collaterals originally pledged were surrendered to me with the other collaterals, and I still hold them. Witness produces notes for $141,500.) These are the notes; after I received those notes I took them to Mr. Byers to have them canceled; I showed them all to Mr. Byers and then canceled them and returned them to me; I informed him of the manner in which I had taken them up; at the time I did it Mr. Byers gave me an order for the collateralls in. Mr. Lenning's hands; I brought the notes home to Mr. Byers and he canceled them and returned them; they are some of the notes made at that time; I could not remember whether they were drawn in Pittsburgh or Philadelphia; I rather think in Pittsburgh; Mr. Lenning when holding these notes as collateral security did not put them upon the market; he held them; the notes to raise money; it was from him that that money came from that Alexander Nimick brought home that day; at least part of it came directly to my hands; I am sure; I think he got from Mr. Warden and it was afterward returned to Mr. Warden from Mr. Lenning; I left the First Boston Hotel myself for a day or two, and Mr. Lenning returned it to him in a day or two.

Re-cross examined—I was asked yesterday if I had paid $50,000 notes; I said I was not; I was in Philadelphia, on the 16th of December, 1870, and promised to return certain bonds; I said I did not; paper shown witness; this is my receipt for $50,000 I signed; I gave it to Major Frew at that time; the whole paper is in my handwriting; he has got credit for it on the books; it is dated the 16th; he got the money on the 13th and this came due on the 16th; he had a right to hold the receipt until I paid the note; I paid the note on the 16th and gave him credit; the notes for $50,000 each, and the $141,500, were in Mr. Lenning's hands; Mr. Byers or Mr. Nimick sent them there; this is part of the $181,000, I cannot tell exactly; I cannot tell by looking over the papers; some of these notes were notes that Alexander Nimick executed either here or in Philadelphia; they were all indorsed by the parties; they were not all in Philadelphia; Mr. Nimick furnished the collaterals for them; when this paper, drawn at four months, matured I paid it in money; I think my own notes were drawn by Mr. Borie and gave them the money; I lifted the collaterals from Mr. Lenning.

Question—Did you ever take Mr. Nimick's collaterals and go to Mr. Borie and put them up on these renewed notes and take them up in that way?

Answer—Yes, sir; when these notes in Borie's hands matured I may have renewed them again; I can not state whether the whole of this $40,000 was paid in the spring of 1871; I think some was paid in November or December; cannot separate that paper from the others; I cannot answer as to these notes, they were mixed up; (notes shown witness; paper of $50,000 each constituted a part of the notes that were paid in the spring of 1871 I suppose; I cannot tell anything about them; I can only tell I paid the money for them; I cannot tell from my books whether those notes were not all paid in the spring of 1871; some of the notes were paid before the spring of 1871; some were paid in December; I have the notes that were paid in the spring of 1871, from the 4th of February down to the 19th of April, witness produces notes; Mr. Nimick's bonds backed these notes until I paid them off in the spring of 1871; Mr. Nimick, as I stated yesterday, left $100,000 of bonds that he called his own; he gave Mr. Byers an order for the bonds we (my partners) returned to them again, and that is the way they got the receipts out of me for them, I have got those bonds still; (affidavit shown to witness); that is my signature; I found that my check book was full and the checks I had destroyed. I have nothing but my bank book; I always destroy my checks after examining my bank book; I had paid the checks I had destroyed, I have nothing but my bank book; I always destroy my checks after examining my bank book; I had paid the checks I had destroyed, I have nothing but my bank book; I thought I had them down at my office in the safe; I may be able to find my check book; I have a bank book in which the checks are all entered, the names of the parties in whose favor they are drawn are not entered in the bank book. Re-direct—The $80,000 receipt that was shown me is the receipt that I paid for this note; I gave Mr. Frew credit for this; the note three days before this that I agreed to pay was due; he furnished $25,000 on account of the note maturing on the 16th that is the $50,000 paper I spoke of; that Mr. Frew has credit for taking up in December; we met in Philadelphia; we did not go on together (telling Mr. Cooper in that conversation that Dr. Hostetter had been badly treated. I have no recollection of making use of such words; I think this was about the middle of January, I would not be certain as to the time; I have no recollection of telling Mr. Cooper in that conversation that Lockhart & Frew had tried to get me to give it out of the Bell tank and that I insisted that they should give it out of the Standard.

Joseph Fleming, re-called—I was present when Mr. Cooper was examined as to an interview with me; my recollection is that the conversation occurred in Dr. Hostetter's office; I have not a distinct recollection of the conversation; Mr. Byers had told me that the Doctor had not got his oil from the Standard Works, and that he was complaining about it, and for me to see the Doctor; I went down and saw Mr. Cooper; I told him that if Mr. Lockhart would make up a portion of the oil, we would give the balance; there was nothing said in relation to Dr. Hostetter being entitled to 8,000 barrels of oil as part of the arrangement to take up the $100,000 of paper.

Cross—I do not know what time this conversation took place; I could tell the year; I think it was in 1870; I know that I had never been to the Doctor's office for a year before that until that time; I could not fix the time at all.

The defendants' counsel now propose to put in evidence Dr. Hostetter's affidavit of defense, No. 277, November term, 1871, Superior Iron Company vs. Hostetter, in which he sets up at the date, September 13, 1871, the agreement whereby Byers & Co. agreed to pay the $50,000 note held by the Superior Iron Company, as a subsisting arrangement binding on said Byers & Co., although he has testified that he was agreed not himself released from his agreement to pay the notes in suit yearly as December 29, 1870—this for the purpose of contradicting the allegations of said Hostetter, in the affidavit, that the arrangement whereby he was to pay the notes in suit was broken up by his failure to get oil in December, 1870, also, to contradict the statement of Dr. Hostetter, that he refused to pay the coupon bonds belonging to the defendants. To permit the plaintiff now to put in a new offer, electing other notes held in Philadelphia executed by Byers & Co., and secured by their bonds, will be to open the entire account of the company and defendants, and prevent a trial. The only reason for which the note account in Philadelphia was gone into was to permit Hostetter to show, if he could, that he used the proceeds of the first $50,000 notes in lifting paper there which had been given by the witness in place of the original $50,000 notes, as originally designed. The present offer is to go into a general account so far as Dr. Hostetter is concerned, and regardless of the individual accounts of Byers & Co. and Lockhart & Frew, which the Court, on plaintiff's objection, has ruled out.

Objection overruled by the Court.

Dr. Hostetter resumed—Of those notes left with Byers & Co. they did not pay any; the company paid $40,000 out of the company's money, and I lifted $141,000 with money I raised on my own notes; I paid that afterwards either by the company's money or my own. I cannot tell; they were mixed up. What I issued my own notes and paid them with the proceeds of my own notes; those notes of my own I discounted with Mr. Borie; those notes issued by me to Byers & Co. and which the paper was in addition to what I had previously issued; they were merged together from that time on; this last payment cleared the whole, $181,500; the notes I got in exchange for them the collaterals originally pledged were surrendered to me with the other collaterals, and I still hold them. Witness produces notes for $141,500.) These are the notes; after I received those notes I took them to Mr. Byers to have them canceled; I showed them all to Mr. Byers and then canceled them and returned them to me; I informed him of the manner in which I had taken them up; at the time I did it Mr. Byers gave me an order for the collateralls in. Mr. Lenning's hands; I brought the notes home to Mr. Byers and he canceled them and returned them; they are some of the notes made at that time; I could not remember whether they were drawn in Pittsburgh or Philadelphia; I rather think in Pittsburgh; Mr. Lenning when holding these notes as collateral security did not put them upon the market; he held them; the notes to raise money; it was from him that that money came from that Alexander Nimick brought home that day; at least part of it came directly to my hands; I am sure; I think he got from Mr. Warden and it was afterward returned to Mr. Warden from Mr. Lenning; I left the First Boston Hotel myself for a day or two, and Mr. Lenning returned it to him in a day or two.

Re-cross examined—I was asked yesterday if I had paid $50,000 notes; I said I was not; I was in Philadelphia, on the 16th of December, 1870, and promised to return certain bonds; I said I did not; paper shown witness; this is my receipt for $80,000 I signed; I gave it to Major Frew at that time; the whole paper is in my handwriting; he has got credit for it on the books; it is dated the 16th; he got the money on the 13th and this came due on the 16th; he had a right to hold the receipt until I paid the note; I paid the note on the 16th and gave him credit; the notes for $50,000 each, and the $141,500, were in Mr. Lenning's hands; Mr. Byers or Mr. Nimick sent them there; this is part of the $181,000, I cannot tell exactly; I cannot tell by looking over the papers; some of these notes were notes that Alexander Nimick executed either here or in Philadelphia; they were all indorsed by the parties; they were not all in Philadelphia; Mr. Nimick furnished the collaterals for them; when this paper, drawn at four months, matured I paid it in money; I think my own notes were drawn by Mr. Borie and gave them the money; I lifted the collaterals from Mr. Lenning.

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